FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 226 *21 November 1984*

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SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS U.S. ARMS CONTROL STANCE

PM201327 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 3

[Commentary by political observer Gennadiy Shishkin under the rubric "Looking at Events": "After the Elections"]

[Excerpt] Throughout the election campaign, and especially during its final stage, both the Republicans and the Democrats, and even President Reagan himself, repeatedly made statements favoring peace and promised talks with the Soviet Union and the attainment of accords on arms limitation. True, as THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, "during the campaign, Reagan did not devote himself to these fundamental questions. He appealed to voters to trust him and to support him, and they did support him personally." They supported him, I would like to add, precisely because of these assurances and promises. And it was for the achievement of these aims that U.S. voters cast their votes 6 November, irrespective of whether they voted Democratic and Republican.

Now, too, as regards international affairs, the prospects of Soviet-American relations and the need to improve the international situation remain the prime concern of ordinary Americans. They understand perfectly well that any other course of events does not bode well for the American people. In its reportage about the Americans' mood after the elections and about what they expect from Reagan's second term in the White House, UPI primarily highlights "the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and especially the need to achieve an arms control agreement." All other questions of the new administration's activity, the agency stresses, "play a subordinate role," adding that "the success or failure of R. Reagan's foreign policy during his second term will be judged by whether he succeeds or fails to reach agreement on arms control."

The Soviet Union's constructive steps to reduce international tension are followed with great interest in the United States. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's interview for THE WASHINGTON POST and "The Address to U.S. Readers" introducing his book, not only reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to adopt a constructive stance in its dealings with the United States, but also specifically indicated how progress could be achieved on a mutually acceptable basis in the solution of arms limitation and reduction questions.

The greatest importance attaches to the Soviet proposal to conclude an agreement to prevent the militarization of space which would include the complete renunciation of antisatellite systems and the introduction on the first day of the talks of a mutual moratorium on space weapon tests and development. Most Americans also concur with the Soviet Union's proposal that the USSR and the United States should, as a start, agree between themselves on a freeze of their nuclear arms, thus setting the example to the other nuclear powers. In the view of many competent experts, a real possibility exists to finalize a general and complete nuclear test ban treaty. An important indication of Washington's readiness by deeds rather than words to normalize the international situation would be the ratification of the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear explosions that were signed back in 1974 and 1976. And, of course, Washington could demonstrate its love of peace in practical terms if, following the example of the Soviet Union, it adopted the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Even after the elections, President Reagan has stated that he will strive for arms reduction. "We," he said, "cannot tolerate having to live several more decades in a world where the threat from nuclear weapons exists, knowing that some maniac somewhere might push the button."

However, the real proof of how far the U.S. Administration's words correspond to its deeds, and whether the U.S. leadership really intends to work for rectifying relations with the Soviet Union and for effective arms limitation, will be its attitude to the specific proposals that our country has already put forward, and Washington's ability to respond to them constructively.

So far there has been no real shift in this direction. Just consider that very important Soviet initiative: the proposal to open talks on the prevention of the militarization of space. The proposal was made, but the talks could not begin because of Washington's stance. They are clearly afraid there, that accords to this effect would thwart their programs aimed at extending the arms race to space, be it through the creation of large-scale ABM defense, antisatellite weapons, or the deployment of other weapons in space. This is a line that would undermine the entire process of arms limitation; it is an attempt to achieve military superiority via space.

Or take an issue such as the continued deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe. In the United States, not without the knowledge of the White House, a major propaganda effort has been launched, alleging that the Soviet Union has resigned itself to this siting of new U.S. missiles in West Europe. The purpose of these speculative claims is to continue to try to justify the siting of the missiles by any method available, and to suppress the wave of indignation caused by this adventurist venture.

The Soviet Union has always adopted a principled stance on this question. The breakdown of the Geneva talks was caused by the United States and caused the impasse in the solution of the nuclear arms problem. The U.S. must remove the obstacles that it itself has created for resuming the talks.

The Soviet Union in its statements at the highest level has reaffirmed over and over again that it firmly favors reversing the current unfavorable development in the international situation, including in the sphere of Soviet-American relations. The main thing that has to be done to achieve this is to halt the arms race and restore mutual confidence.

As for the Soviet Union, it will do all in its power to remove the nuclear threat. It is now up to the U.S. side.

PRAVDA NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF INF DEPLOYMENT IN UK

PM201557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "The Dangerous Missile Burden"]

[Text] One year ago the safety catch was released on the NATO "arms upgrading" machinery: the first batch of medium-range nuclear missiles was delivered from the United States to the British Isles. This marked the start of a most dangerous and far-reaching act by the militarist "hawks" who have built a nest in the Pentagon and at NATO Headquarters. In a matter of weeks Pershing II missiles appeared on FRG territory, and the Italian base at Comiso, like the British base at Greenham Common, received cruise missiles.

This unscrupulous and dangerous process not only demolished the Geneva talks. Its aim was, and is, to undermine the approximate military balance of power in Europe and acquire NATO superiority in terms of medium-range nuclear forces. Not for nothing is the Pentagon continuing obstinately to increase the deployment of its first-strike weapons. Whereas 2 months ago there were 45 Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, by the end of November there will be 54, and in December the number is supposed to rise to 63. The cruise missile deployment picture is similar. At the moment Britain and Italy each have 32; in December they will have 64 and 48 respectively, according to the NATO schedule.

What is the purpose of Washington's deployment of its new nuclear weapons on the European Continent? Above all, to create the material basis for subjecting the USSR and its allies to nuclear blackmail. But in this case the imperialists have bitten off more than they can chew, so to speak. Our country, together with its allies, has adopted the requisite and appropriate retaliatory measures to safeguard the fraternal states' security interests. What Washington has "succeeded" in doing is poisoning the atmosphere on the European Continent and increasing the threat of war by stuffing the West European NATO countries with its nuclear arsenals and first-strike weapons.

Now everyone can see that the "arms upgrading" has not provided the peoples of the countries in which the Pershing II and cruise missiles are being deployed with the promised "greater security." On the contrary, it has been diminished, and the governments that approved the installation of the missiles will not be able to avoid responsibility for this reckless step.

The past year has also shown that in no European country have peace-loving forces resigned themselves to acceptance of the U.S. "gift." The cuckoos of NATO propaganda cuckooed in vain when they predicted the early death of the antimissile movement in Western Europe and worldwide. The best response to the malevolence was the millions of people who took to the streets in the cities of Europe, America and other continents during the recent week of actions for peace and disarmament.

Time, as they say, provides the best test. Once again it has shown how shortsighted the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe was and how disastrous it has been for the cause of peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples.

U.S. NEEDS TO PROVE DESIRE FOR PEACE WITH DEEDS

LD202126 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Viktor Olenichev commentary]

[Text] In his interview with the American NBC television network last week, President Konstantin Chernenko stressed the need to prevent the arms race being extended to fields as yet unaffected by it. A comment on this from Viktor Olenichev of Radio Moscow.

Space is one field as yet unaffected by the arms race. But there is a danger of this disastrous process spreading to this medium. The United States is working on various weapons of mass destruction to be deployed in near earth space. The space shuttle Discovery has been reportedly scheduled for a top secret mission under a Pentagon program. The United States has spent more and more money with every passing year on work to develop an antiballistic missile system, parts of which would be based in space. Though this system is claimed to be designed for defense it is clearly meant for attack. Not that the American generals make any secret of this; they want to hold the world at gunpoint from space. If realized, these schemes would badly destablize the world situation. They would increase the threat of a nuclear war and ruin all prospects for arms control in general. To prevent this is in the interest of the whole of mankind. It's necessary to stop all the channels by which any weapons might get into space.

The Soviet Union has made an appropriate proposal in the United Nations, calling for a ban on the use of force in and from space, and from the earth, against targets in space. In this case, space would be used only for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind. At the same time, the Soviet Union has offered to begin talks with the United States with a view to reaching an agreement to prevent the militarisation of space. This would include a complete renunciation of antisatellite systems.

The Soviet Union suggested Vienna as the venue of such talks and proposed that the sides impose a moratorium as of the start of negotiation on the testing and deployment of space weapons. This country formulated its offer and the subject of discussion in the clearest terms. But the American Administration replied by trying to change the agenda. It wanted to discuss everything and nothing in particular. Instead of preventing an arms race in space the Americans wanted to legalize such a race.

The Soviet offer to negotiate still stands. This country is ready to work hard for agreement on this very urgent problem, but it expects a similar attitude from the United States. This doesn't concern space only. There are other press problems, including those of freezing nuclear weapons and completing the work on a comprehensive nuclear test ban. The solution of these problems would open the way to a safer world. Washington should prove with practical moves that it wants peace, not just in words. As the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, has said, it's time for the United States to join us in the search for practical solutions to concrete problems.

CUBA, ROMANIA SIGN PROTOCOLS WITH ALBANIA

PM210959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Protocols Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on trade exchange and payments for 1985 has been signed in Havana between Cuba and Albania. Cuba will export sugar and other goods. Its imports from Albania will include canned foods, wines, finished clothing, and knitwear.

A similar protocol was signed in Bucharest between Romania and Albania. It provides for deliveries of petroleum equipment and spare parts, motor vehicles, pipes, rolled steel, various machines and equipment, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibers, and polyethylene film from Romania. Albanian exports include chromium ore, bitumen, sulfur, pyrite concentrate, copper wire, tobacco and cigarettes, agricultural produce, arts and crafts, and textiles.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES SOCIALIST CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD201548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] A scientific conference titled "The National and the International [Element] in the Culture of the Socialist Countries at the Contemporary Stage of Their Development" opened in Moscow today. Taking part are party workers and prominent scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

The reports at the plenary session stressed that socialist culture, literature, and arts have today become an organic part of the construction of a new society, and of the struggle against imperialist ideology as well as for the defense of peace. The conference's work will serve the cause of enhancing the role of culture and the arts in improving socialist society, and will provide a fresh stimulus for deepening theoretical cooperation between scientists of the socialist countries.

Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, spoke at the conference.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM201427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] Sacred Right

Our planet's peoples have a sacred right to peace....Ensuring a peaceful life for the peoples is the sacred duty of every state.

These two paramount conditions for the preservation of civilization and mankind's existence are henceforth enshrined in the declaration "On the Peoples' Right to Peace." On 12 November, representatives of 92 UN states raised their hands to vote for a resolution approving the declaration. At the 39th UN General Assembly session, where the vote took place, nobody dared to vote against. Only the delegations of the United States and the other NATO countries and their allies "abstained." Their refusal to say either "yes" or "no" on a fundamental tenet of the preservation of peace in our world will also be remembered. All the same, they will have to give an answer. The people are demanding it, and demanding it increasingly insistently.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy accords fully and completely with the demands of the declaration "On the Peoples' Right to Peace." K.U. Chernenko's answers to questions put by M. Kalb, the correspondent for America's NBC television, which have just been published, are regarded as a weighty new contribution by the Soviet Union to establishing an international system of peaceful mutual relations. They indicate practical ways and means of resolving the central problem of today -- how to remove the threat of nuclear war. Primarily, the USSR proposes the conclusion of an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, freezing nuclear armaments quantitatively and qualitatively, and completing work on an agreement for a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The main thing for the implementation of these steps is the awareness that the arms race cannot ensure anyone's security, and the readiness in practice to build relations on the basis of equality, taking into account each other's legitimate interests, and without detriment to the interests of third countries. Experience in achieving agreements, including arms limitation agreements, by this means does exist in the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union advocates equal relations and the best relations possible.

The Elections Are Over, But the Problems....

The first "working week" after the presidential election brought Washington back to reality. At a 13 November cabinet session, Stockman, director of the Office of Budget and Management, reported that the state budget deficit will apparently reach at least $190 billion, that is, $18 billion more than was predicted only 3 months ago. If the present trend continues, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has calculated, in a year the United States will be the "biggest debtor country in the world," and the total debt will increase from the present $1,600 billion to $3,100 billion. This "makes the business world worried, nervous, and afraid of a new explosion in inflation."

However, this is not the only "breach" through which a torrent of "disappointments and anxieties" threatens to pour down on the new-old administration. How can they cover the deficit between words and deeds on the most important questions -- the questions of preserving peace, ending the arms race, and normalizing relations with the Soviet Union? The President promised all this.

For an entire year, starting in January, he has been solemnly assuring the Americans that he has not the slightest intention of doing anything else, as though there were no such thing as all the gigantic programs for "wonder weapons," from MX missiles and B-1 strategic bombers to killer satellites for "star wars"; all programs launched in the previous 3 years. If the President recalled this at all in the election year, it was only in order to state that this was supposedly done only in order to "restore the country's greatness," to "catch up with the USSR," and start talks "as equals, for real and radical disarmement." "Reagan," Gus Hall, the American Communists' leader put it metaphorically, "was running away from what he had done." Did people believe in the miracle-working President? Evidently many people did, but by no means everyone, and very few completely.

The newspapers write of the existence of a draft "global program." It consists of "two baskets." Citing a high-ranking administration staffer, THE WASHINGTON POST reports: "The first 'basket' contains what he called 'programs symbilizing continuity,' such as 'maintining the rate of buildup of the defense potential.'" The second "basket" includes "possible innovations" from among approximately 12 alternative proposals. What is mentioned most often is the "concept of all embracing talks" with the USSR.

K. Adelman, director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, delcared through THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that under the umbrella of "all-embracing talks" the discussion must follow Washington's concept of the "correlativeity" ["sootnesennost"] between different weapons systems. This "correlativity" must take the following form: As the militarization of space proceeds, ground-based strategic nuclear missiles should be eliminated. "In effect," the newspaper observes, not without sarcasm, "the United States is asking the Soviet Union to help modify the ABM Limitation Treaty so as to permit the deployment of the weapons of space wars, and then requesting that it cut down its own defense so that defense in the space wars spirit will work for sure."

The deeper you go, the more involved it becomes. "Adelman also demonstrated that in the course of all-embracing talks the United States must embark on a study of the possibility of arms control without any agreements..." Apparently this "solution" seems ideal to some people in Washington. Bury the idea of talks and agreements good and proper -- and arm yourself as much as you like.

After the first cabinet session in the White House, a spokesman stated that the United States will "follow an unchanged course in the international arena." The President will seek an increase in military spending at the rate necessary "for further progress along the path of the restoration of defense." But does not this mean an unrestrained buildup in nuclear potential?!

However, the dilemma facing Washington remains: How to maintain the "peacemaking image" that meets the aspirations of the vast majority of Americans, and at the same time continue the frantic arms race. "A choice in favor of one or the other -- between 'past tradition and future need' -- is inevitable," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. "In the last analysis you cannot shrug aside with a smile the four or five new units of nuclear weaponry which are produced every day and the $256 million a day in the form of interest on the debt." "The hour has struck, Mr President," THE WASHINGTON POST says, catching the mood which predominates in the country, "The time has come to use your mandate for the cause of peace." "But to do this," the diplomatic observer of TIME magazine observes, "the administration would have to abandon its present position, the militarist postulates and 'deadly gambits' with which it came to power and which gave rise to the present impasse in the case of arms limitation." To do this, statesmanlike wisdom and courage -- real, not just for show -- are needed.

Down With Confrontation

Western Europe is tired of the confrontation imposed by Washington. Japan too is raising its voice -- albeit timidly as yet. The new American Pershing and cruise missiles have not added to Western Europe's security. On the contrary, the military confrontation has grown. The number of Pershing II and cruise missiles will increase from 109 missiles in September to 175 by the end of the year.

The growth in disagreements between Western Europe and the United States came to light at the session of the North Atlantic Assembly -- an organization of parliamentarians from NATO countries -- held in Brussels. The siting of the American weapons, the British parliamentarians' report notes, caused "profound disappointment among the West European public" and led to "negative consequences for NATO." In Western Europe there are increasingly frequent appeals to follow the example of the USSR, which has assumed a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the document stressed.

It is noteworthy that the assembly adopted by a majority of votes a resolution containing, in effect, a direct appeal to the Reagan administration to renounce space militarization plans.

The protest against the crazy "star wars" plans can also be clearly distinguished against the roar of official congratulations to Washington. "We should begin talks as soon as possible, since we are on the threshold of the introduction of new hardware into space that will be very costly to develop," the British prime minister stated after the U.S. elections. And a "real and lasting improvement" must take place in West-East relations. The Belgian head of government insists that the West's aim should be to "replace the present costly equilibrium, marked by distrust and tension, with a system of mutual security making it possible to place relations on a more stable footing, on a footing of broader cooperation."

Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi and FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, during the latter's visit to Rome, resorted to the clear action of a joint statement appealing for the acceleration of the search for concrete solutions in the arms limitation sphere. "From our viewpoint, there is an urgent need to step up peace initiatives in U.S.-USSR relations," B. Craxi stated.

"The French Government is conscious of the serious danger of a deterioration in West-East relations, and also in the international situation, in the event of U.S. implementation of the space militarization program," Defense Minister C. Hernu stated.

It is still too soon to tell how far Washington is capable of taking account of the present-day antiwar sentiments. One thing is clear: If it tries to continue to ignore them, the widespread hostility toward U.S. policy will become an even bigger factor.

As for the Soviet Union, it continues to firmly advocate halting the arms race and reversing the negative development in the world. The Soviet proposals for preventing the militarization of space are at the center of attention. They are supported by the vast majority of the world community. Now it is up to Washington.

No End to the Terror

The U.S. attitude toward Nicaragua has now become, in the eyes of Europe, Asia, and probably the entire world, a kind of test that will prove whether or not the Washington administration is capable of drawing back from the policy of strength and state terrorism toward the generally accepted norms of international life.

What was organized in relation to Nicaragua immediately after the democratic elections held there last week, gives rise to doubt as to the White House's ability to do so.

Provocative acts designed to whip up military hysteria increased sharply. U.S. warships and planes were brought up close to Nicaragua's shores. Washington placed military units intended for use outside the United States on combat readiness. American spy planes started rumbling over Managua at low altitude. A squall of slanderous statements hit the country. This small state began to be accused of "obtaining offensive weapons" and "threatening its Central American neighbors." The pretext was the arrival in Nicaragua of Soviet and Cuban merchant ships on commerical voyages. Washington went so far as to make threats to carry out bombing and send land troops.

But when journalists started trying to find out whether information about deliveries of "offensive weapons" really existed, neither the White House nor the State Department could supply anything.

Of course, it was not the merchant ships which gave rise to this ballyhoo. It appears that it was discussed in detail at a session of the U.S. NSC (National Security Council) with the President's participation as long ago as 30 October, that is, a week before it started. THE WASHINGTON POST, reporting this session, states that its participants were presented with a "detailed plan" designed to distract the Americans and the rest of the world from the democratic elections held in Nicaragua, represent that country as a "source of threats," and "effectively block" a peaceful settlement in Central America.

The elaboration of a draft peace treaty between countries in that region was completed on 7 September by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, who met for the first time for that purpose in 1982, on the tiny Panamanian island of Contadora. The main purpose of the treaty is to prevent the outbreak of wars among Central American countries and protect the region against military interference from outside. The Nicaraguan Government, having examined the treaty, agreed to subscribe to it. Other states followed. The way seemed to be open to the establishment of peace among Central American countries, but the United States interfered.

Washington made Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica take back their agreement and seek numerous amendments. At the same time it was decided to "urge" politicans in Western Europe and Latin America to make "critical statements on the elections" in Nicaragua. In Bonn, for instance, the American embassy was supposed to "influence" W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. So the threads of a broad international conspiracy were woven.

However, it turned out to be not quite so easy to drown the idea of a peaceful political settlement. The question of the situation in Central America was put forward as among the most important issues at the OAS session in Brazil. Here too U.S. Secretary of State Shultz tried to slander Nicaragua. This is how Venezuelan Foreign Minister Morales Paul expressed the Latin Americans' fears. "The advocates of war," he stated, "seek to impose a strong-arm solution which does not accord with the freely expressed will of the peoples and does not promote the establishment of a stable and lasting peace."

Yes, the peoples' right to peace is sacred. Much now depends on how all states fulfill their duty to do everything possible to bring about its triumph.

UN COMMITTEE ADOPTS PEACE RESOLUTIONS

LD210032 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 20 TASS -- The international community supports the concrete initiatives of the USSR, socialist countries, and other peace-loving states aimed at curbing the arms race. The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has adopted a number of draft resolutions sponsored by those countries. The resolutions contain, in particular, proposals on the prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons, on the limitation and reduction of naval arms, on the application of confidence-building measures to the areas of seas and oceans, and on international cooperation for the purposes of disarmament. An overwhelming majority of delegations voted for the adoption of the resolutions. Only the United States and its closest partners voted against.

NEW TIMES VIEWS U.S. EXPORT OF COUNTERREVOLUTION

PM151226 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 45, Nov 84 p 3?

[Staff writer Viktor Tsoppi untitled article under the rubric "Taking Up a Point": first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] I have great respect for the Russians and place very little faith in the French press, which has only disparaging things to say about you. But I cannot accept your striving to export your communist revolution to other countries." -- Yves Coubard, Lyons, France.

To begin with, what is revolution? At the time of the great French Revolution of 1789 Robespierre defined it as "war of liberty against its enemies." No one has ever disproved this definition. On the contrary, it has been confirmed by all genuine revolutions, including the Paris Commune and our October Revolution of 1971, as well as by all the revolutionary changes that have taken place in different countries and on different continents in the past 67 years.

Secondly, as far as I know not a single one of the revolutions that have gone down in history was "exported," to use your term. For revolution is not an "export commodity." Trying to "sell" it to a people that has not arrived at its own revolutionary situation and has not risen to fight for freedom against its enemies would mean betraying and discrediting the very idea of revolution. What is a fact is the influence exerted by the example of those who captured the Bastille and took the Winter Palace by storm. It is obvious too that in our time the solidarity of the Soviet people with peoples fighting for their liberation is a source of strength and confidence in victory for the latter.

On the other hand, production of "counterrevolution for export" has been put on the conveyor in the West, primarily in the United States. The attempts made to restore imperialist domination over the world are plain to see. And very dangerous. Surely you will agree that, futile though they are in the long run, they must not be ignored.

Export trade, like any trade, is inconceivable without book-keeping. Estimates for one such export operation have already been drawn up in Washington. The wherewithal needed for it includes 60,000 troops, over 200 planes, more than 700 helicopters, a great many tanks, armoured carriers and other materiel. The cost of this operation planned for the near future is estimated at $2.5 billion and the loss of 9,000-19,000 U.S. soldiers. The "export firm," known the world over as the Pentagon, has not bothered to calculate how many lives the recipient country would lose. Evidently the more dead the better from the standpoint of U.S. "vital interests" and of ensuring the rights of the Nicaraguans, their freedom, and needless to say, democracy.

We are referring to a plan worked out in detail for the occupation of Nicaragua, a country that had the temerity to carry out its own revolution, a Nicaraguan revolution, not one imposed from without. The operation requires thorough preparation. As you will remember, mines were planted in Nicaraguan ports and ships carrying such "strategic weapons" as condensed milk for Nicaraguan children came to grief on them. Then a manual for the contras, as the Nicaraguans derisively call the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, was issued in a large edition. It contained instructions to commit as many political assassinations and simply killings as possible so as to depict the dead as "victims of the Marxist regime" and "martyrs for the cause," to "pull down power cables," to "stop up the toilets." For what purpose? To give the impression of "spontaneous hostility the majority of the population feels against the regime."

Space does not permit of a detailed analysis of all the operations that have been or are being carried out by the purveyors of counterrevolution in various parts of the world. One can only cite some of them. Such as the Tonkin Gulf provocation of 1964 which was used to "justify" the monstrous aggression against Vietnam which covered the U.S. with eternal shame. Or the U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon on Israel's side, which cost the lives of a great many Arabs, and Americans too, for that matter. The invasion of Grenada to "save" the American students, who at the time of the invasion were engaged in a carefree ball game on the beach, from death at the hands of whom -- the Marxists, of course. Or the increasingly brazen interference in El Salvador on the side of the fascists "democratized" in the recent election farce. Nor have pepole forgotten the war in Korea and the ignominious attempt to crush revolutionary Cuba. Then there was Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. And Iran, for whose former regime Ronald Reagan is still in mourning. Today it is Afghanistan, against whose revolutionary people the U.S. and rival "firms" are waging an undeclared dirty war.

To sum up. Were it not for the export of counterrevolution from the United States, which relies everywhere on the local counterrevolutionaries, people's democratic revolutions already could have triumphed in many countries. The United States' foreign policy in its entirety is prompted by a striving to ensure the global prevalence of counterrevolution over revolution. Imperialism stops at nothing in the hope of taking revenge for the defeat dealt it in October 1917.

Hence the nuclear blackmail and the schizophrenic threats to start "star wars" and "crusades" against the socialist countries. One of the foulest operations for the export of counterrevolution was the thoroughly planned conspiracy against People's Poland aimed at blowing up the socialist world from within. Let me remind you that the antisocialist actions in Poland inspired, organized and funded by imperialist powers, like the criminal actions against Nicaragua, were declared to be an expression of the "spontaneous hostility" of the population.

By exporting counterrevolution imperialism is exporting itself. Ronald Reagan called the United States "a shining city on a hill." This evoked the following comment from one of his political opponents: "A shining city is perhaps all the President sees from the portico of the White House and the veranda of his ranch, where everyone seems to be doing well. But there's another city, there's another part to the shining city, where... there are more poor than ever,...there are elderly people who tremble in the basements of the houses...people who sleep in the city's streets, in the gutter, where the glitter doesn't show." The peoples do not want to import such glitter.

A few days ago an American airplane with four CIA men on board crashed into the Boqueron volcano near San Salvador. The masters of the "shining city on the hill" would do well to realize they are bound to encounter volcanoes of revolution in the future as well.

U.S. RECRUITING CUBAN 'SCUM' FOR MERCENARY WORK

LD202344 Moscow TASS in English 2325 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The Cuban emigres in Miami (Florida) supply money, people and ammunition for the Somozist hirelings who conduct an armed fight against the Sandinist government. Reporting this, THE WASHINGTON POST has specified that a secret base of Cuban counter-revolutionaries has been set up in Costa Rica's north-west. Over there, the training of mercenaries recruited by them is being conducted.

The data given by the U.S. newspaper is a fresh evidence that the White House in its undeclared war against Nicaragua uses as cannon fodder more and more widely not only former supporters of dictator Somoza but also mercenaries of other nationalities.

The Reagan administration has for a long time been encountering difficulties in U.S. Congress over the question of the allocation of funds for the CIA to finance Somocista bands.

Washington, along with the use of its secret funds, is busy looking for other round-about ways to achieve the aim. One of such ways is to draw manpower and financial resources of the ultra-rightist organisations of the United States.

In so doing the White House pays special attention to the use of terrorist groupings of Cuban counter-revolutionary emigres in anti-Nicaraguan actions. Such a role of the "Gusanos" that have entrenched themselves in Florida is far from being fortuitous. Those hardened traitors who for many years have been conducting subversive activity against their former motherland have long showed themselves to be faithful servants of the CIA and of other U.S. special services and readily do the dirtiest work for them. Suffice to recall the assassination of Orlando Letelier, former Chilean minister for foreign affairs, in Washington by hired killers from among Cuban emigres or the blowing up of a Cuban civil airliner in Barbados.

At present those terrorists with a long service record have been flung by the CIA to a new "place of duty" -- to support the Somocista bands. THE WASHINGTON POST writes with reference to Cuban emigres themselves that every kind of rabble -- thieves and killers -- are recruited from among Cuban emigres for that "work". Such is the logic of the Washington aggressors -- in their criminal war against sovereign Nicaragua they are gathering under their colours the scum that have been rejected by their own peoples.

BURLATSKIY ASSESSES CHANCES OF U.S. POLICY SHIFT

PM201210 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Notes": "The U.S. Election Results: What Will Ronald Reagan Be Like Now?"]

[Text] And so Mr Ronald Reagan will be President of the United States of America for another 4 years. This is quite a prolonged period in our turbulent age. Many follies can be committed over such a period but, in contrast, it is also possible to restore order and repair previous damage.

What will Mr Ronald Reagan be like during his second term? Readers appreciate that it is not all that simple to answer this question. This question cannot be avoided, either. This is because, in fact, we are not talking about the President's personality it is not important for us to know what position he will ultimately gain in American political history. What we are talking about is the kind of policy that will be followed for a further 4 years by a leading power in the capitalist world and thus in the whole world. Whether we like it or not, the White House's course exerts a vast influence on the whole international development. And, of course, we are particularly interested in the prospects for Soviet-American relations.

So, will the next 4 years be a relatively "more peaceful" period or will the White House, on the contrary, go further along the path of confrontation with the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, and all anti-imperialist forces and movements?

The Western press is full of forecasts in this respect. The British, who believe in the significance of precedent, refer to the experiences of R. Reagan's predecessors. The economist suggests that second terms have been unsuccessful for all oval office incumbents throughout the postwar period.

During Dwight Eisenhower's second term the Republicans lost 47 seats in the House of Representatives and 13 seats in the Senate. Lyndon Johnson was returned to the White House in 1964 only to leave it 4 years later hated by all and depressed; meanwhile, in 1966 the Democrats lost 48 seats in the House of Representatives and 4 seats in the Senate. In 1972, Richard Nixon achieved victory almost as easily as R. Reagan, only to be exiled in disgrace later, in 1974. Meanwhile, his party lost 48 seats in the House of Representatives and 5 seats in the Senate. The economist sees the main reason behind the Republican victory in the last election not so much in their own strength but in the Democrats' weakness. It claims that the election campaign pushed Reagan "slightly toward the center."

It would be more accurate to say that, in his election campaign speeches, the President had to bear in mind the clearly expressed will of at least two-thirds of the American people in favor of strengthening peace, improving relations with the USSR, and arms control. Will the President bear this in mind in the future as well?

Ronald Reagan will, of course, remain Ronald Reagan. He has not made and is not making any secret of his ideology -- conservative and anticommunist -- nor of his strategic goals. To date, the U.S. Administration has been proceeding -- and will probably proceed in the next 4 years -- from the premise that the Soviet Union must be seen as its number one enemy. This predetermines the basic orientation of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, primarily in the military field. The orientation toward arms modernization adopted over the last few years and the spread of the arms race to outer space and to the conventional weapons sphere -- this orientation will probably remain unchanged.

Yet, one cannot rule out some kind of adjustments [korrektivy] in the implementation of this line. After all, ideology and politics are not one and the same thing, because ideology is primarily the sphere of the desirable, while politics is the sphere of the possible. Everything will depend on whether the President will take into account world public opinion, the balance of forces in the international arena, and all those who advocate an improvement in Soviet-American relations and the normalization of the international climate. Furthermore, in my view, the U.S. strategy of confrontation and arms race has already reached its political limits; its implementation is encountering increasingly insuperable obstacles.

As regards the USSR, it has again declared its political will to seek jointly with the United States of America ways to avert the threat of nuclear war and means to halt the arms race. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to questions by NBC-TV correspondent M. Kalb proposed practical measures to achieve this goal.

People say that history repeats itself twice. This first time as tragedy, the second time as farce. But let us not be dogmatic, some kind of third option could be possible. President Ronald Reagan has been given a chance to leave history behind him [oboyti istoriyu] and take the path of reconciliation with its realities. Will he want to, will he manage to take advantage of this chance? Only time will tell.

REELECTION GIVES REAGAN NO 'CARTE BLANCHE'

LD2006[illegible]8 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Nov 84

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" feature]

[Text] The Republican victory in the presidential elections was not absolute, though some like to believe it was, claiming there was a presidential election record with President Reagan receiving a carte blanche from the voters which enables him to pursue a policy of his own choosing.

The number of states where Reagan received the majority of electors' votes shows how unfair the United States electoral system is, distorting the voters' will. Tens of millions of anti-Reagan votes simply vanished. Reagan's challenger did not get the number of electorates proportionate to the number of the voters who cast ballots in his favor. The number of Americans who waived their right to vote on 6th November is even more impressive. Some of those say they do not see how an ordinary American can influence the administration's policy and, if he can't they say, elections are a pointless formality. So if one adds that anti-Reagan voters to those who did not go to the polls, one can hardly say that Reagan received a carte blanche from the nation.

Besides, the Republican leadership failed to ensure control over Congress. If the nation had really wanted to offer a carte blanche to Reagan, if would certainly have ensured his party's majority in the supreme legislature. Significantly, Reagan's election campaign of 1980 featured only chauvinist militaristic and anti-Soviet slogans, but in the recent campaign, at its end, Reagan pledged commitment to peace and a desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union. These tactics were a forced response to the sentiments of millions of Americans increasingly concerned over the United States Administration's policy building the threat of nuclear war. According to recent polls, 89 per cent of the Americans believe that nuclear war is unwinnable and 96 percent say it is very dangerous to worsen relations with the USSR.

Reagan has to reckon with these sentiments, so he promised to make efforts during his second term of office for nuclear arms limitation and reduction. Undoubtedly, Reagan gained many points in the election by discarding his former tough talk and replacing it with pledges of desire to work for peace and for a dialogue with the Soviet Union. But we have to wait and see if he fulfills this most important election promise.

U.S. BUSINESS CIRCLES URGE END TO TRADE CURBS

PM201646 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS correspondent N. Setunskiy dispatch: "Repercussions of the 'Sanctions'"]

[Text] New York, 19 Nov -- U.S. business circles persistently advocate the removal of the discriminatory barriers blocking the development of mutually advantageous USSR-U.S. trade.

The need to scrap the barriers in this sphere, which have been caused by legislation currently in force in the United States, was pointed out in an interview to the newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL by J. Giffin, president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC). He specifically pointed to the Export Control Act which lays down severe restrictions on the financing of U.S. exports and a number of Soviet imports to the United States.

J. Giffin also noted that the so-called Jackson-Vanik amendment to the export control law, which illegally "links" questions of the financing of U.S. exports to the USSR by the export-import bank of the United States with political issues, is a serious obstacle to the normalization of trade and economic relations between the two countries. If these obstacles were removed, he said, and a favorable political climate created, the volume of USSR-U.S. trade could double in just 1 year.

In its editorial, JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL, which reflects the interests of of broad U.S. business circles, also advocates the scrapping of artificial barriers to USSR-U.S. trade, pointing to the damage they have inflicted on U.S. firms. An example, the newspaper says, is the losses suffered by U.S. companies as a result of the Reagan administration's discriminatory "sanctions" against corporations intending to participate in the construction of the "Siberia-West Europe" pipeline.

Thus, the Caterpillar tractor company lost contracts worth a total of 690 million dollars. Moreover, it lost an important market, having been forced to relinquish it mainly to West European companies.

This shortsighted policy, JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL stresses, is causing direct damage to U.S. business, strengthening the positions of its foreign competitors, and harming the national interests of the United States and will turn out to be a "political boomerang" for those pursuing it.

SENATE REPORT SEES COLLAPSE OF ISRAELI ECONOMY

LD210948 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 21 TASS -- Israel's economy is on the verge of collapse, above all because of the burden of military spendings. This is the conclusion drawn in the report, which was issued by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Israel's foreign debt, the report says, has run into 23 billion dollars, and may reach 41 billion by the year of 1988. This foreign debt has accumulated despite the tremendous U.S. aid to Israel. Thus, in the fiscal year of 1985 alone, Israel is to get 2.6 billion dollars from the USA.

But, the report says, the American aid may only ease the position of Israel, but it is unable to resolve such problems as runaway inflation, labour disputes, low labour productivity and growing unemployment.

The report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is evidence, as is pointed out here, of the growing discontent in the USA with the endless pumping of American tax-payers' money by Israel, and shall be viewed as a hint that this situation becomes intolerable.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON USSR-CANADIAN CONSULTATIONS

PM191658 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR-Canada: Political Consultations"]

[Text] Ottawa, 17 Nov -- In accordance with a Soviet-Canadian protocol on consultations, Soviet-Canadian political consultations were held in Ottawa on 14-16 November during which an extensive exchange of opinions took place on a wide range of problems linked with the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and other aspects of curbing and ending the arms race.

Taking part in the consultations were A.A. Rodionov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Canada; V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; (S. Khini) and (L. Delvua), heads of departments at the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other senior officials from the foreign affairs and atomic energy departments of the USSR and Canada and from the Canadian Ministry of National Defense.

A conversation took place with Canada's Deputy Foreign Minister M. Marchand.

The consultations were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

U.S. PLANS FOR 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY' CRITICIZED

LD210430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 20 Nov 84

[From "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpts] On 20 November, Fairbanks, a special U.S. envoy, held talks in Tokyo with Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Nakajima. The talks were on the subject of the creation of a so-called Pacific Community and are one of the stages in the preparations for the U.S.-Japanese summit meeting planned for next January. I shall ask political observer Vladimir Tsvetov to talk about the aims the United States and Japan are pursuing in the Pacific.

The Pacific region is turning into a new world economic and political center. Convincing proof of this is the high economic rates of the ASEAN countries and, particularly, the rapid development of the Soviet Far East regions where the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline has just been completed as well as the rapid restoration of the economies in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

The United States is of course unable and unwilling to reconcile itself to Japanese economic domination in the Pacific region. Competition has not, however, turned into open confrontation. It has been repressed. The coinciding imperialist aims in the Pacific basin and a common class approach to the socialist countries push the Japanese and U.S. competitors toward joint steps.

The United States links the creation of a Pacific Community with its global plans to oppose the USSR. Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo, stated directly that if Japan made a great contribution to the defense of the Pacific basin, the United States would gain the opportunity to make more effective use of its military resources in this and other regions, meaning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The United States is urging Japan to increase its military might and expand its naval forces' zone of action by thousands of miles from its own shores. In order for the Japanese ruling circles to have an extra stimulus to violate the country's constitution, which bans the possession of an army and the waging of war, the United States agrees not to hinder Japan's further economic penetration into the Pacific basin.

In planning the Pacific Community as a closed grouping, the United States is hoping to use it to restrict economic links between the USSR and other Asian socialist countries on one side and Japan and the ASEAN members on the other. The USSR and the other socialist countries of Asia are opposed to the artificial division of the region, and this position, adopted by the USSR, is a serious obstacle to the implementation of the imperialist plans in the Pacific region.

AFP: AFGHAN REBELS KILL DRA SECRET SERVICE CHIEF

NC201235 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 20 (AFP) -- A Soviet general was killed last week by Afghan insurgents who shot down his helicopter flying to Kabul, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Rebels also shot dead the head of the Afghan Secret Service -- the KHAD -- in Logar Province, south of Kabul on October 20, a separate diplomatic source said today. The source said Lt. Col. Sayed Hassan Shah was killed as insurgents captured eight other secret service officers.

The general had been on the way of Kabul from a major Soviet Army base that he commanded at the Ashor in Afghanistan, southwest of the capital, the sources said. His name had been verbally reported as "Karaskin" but the spelling was uncertain, they said.

Three other helicopter gunships and an Antonov-12 transport plane were also shot down in the same region in the past seven days by Moslem insurgents seeking to topple the Soviet-backed government of Babrak Karmal, the sources said. There were no independent confirmation of the reports and the Afghan Embassy here refused to comment.

Casualties from these attacks were unknown said the diplomats, who monitor from here developments in Afghanistan where the entry of Western mediamen is severely restricted. The sources also said that the Soviet Union was building new airfields in western Afghanistan, near Iran. There were reports that one was being built in Mir-i-Dauod in Herat Province and another either in Dasti-i-Amairan or in Dast-i-Jahanoom, in Nimroz Province. The Soviet Air Force, which supports Soviet and Afghan Army operations, currently operates from about six main airports in the country, the sources said. Known ones are at Baghram, north of Kabul, Shindand, between Herat and Kabul, Qandahar, Jalalabad, Mazar-i-Sharif and Kabul itself, they said.

In antoher attack in Kabul, insurgents killed two Afghan Air Force officers near the Interior Ministry Office in Kabul on November 11, the source said. The rebels have launched several rocket attacks on Kabul in the past week, once htting a 400-bed Soviet military hospital, the diplomats said. They also repeated a report that five weeks ago Soviet and Afghan troops killed 450 rebels who had surrendered after being assured of their safety.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS AFGHAN-PAKISTANI DIFFERENCES

PM201616 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov article: "Orchestrators of the Undeclared War"]

[Text] The undeclared war against the DRA launched by hirelings of international reaction following the April 1978 Revolution is in its 7th year. For 7 years, well-armed gangs have been sent from border regions of Pakistan into Afghan territory to sow destruction and death.

Who needs this war? Afghanistan least of all, of course. The Afghan people have suffered great losses in the 6 and 1/2 years of large-scale pillage by dushman gangs. Thousands of innocent people have perished.

Much damage has been caused to communications, bridges, highways, electric power stations, and agricultural and industrial facilities. The total damage inflicted on the national economy by counterrevolutionary gangs intruding from abroad is estimated at almost 34 billion afghanis. This is equal to the total state investment in Afghanistan's economy in the 20 years preceding the 1978 revolution.

Could it be that this war is advantageous for Pakistan, whose territory is used to knock together, train, and arm the gangs of saboteurs and terrorists?

The testimony of dushmans captured in battle and Pakistani press reports indicate that the citizens of the DRA's neighboring country are literally groaning as a result of the unceremonious behavior of professional cutthroats, grandly termed "Afghan patriots" by some people, in their country. Crime has increased sharply in Pakistan through their fault, especially such crimes as political assassination, armed robbery, drug trafficking, and arms dealing.

It is easy to imagine the burden Pakistan has to bear as a result of maintaining more than 100 camps for the combat training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries and more than 100 weapons dumps for dushman gangs, let alone the cost of feeding and paying the mercenaries. In actual fact, here are the accurate figures. Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, the commissioner for "Afghan refugee" affairs in Pakistan announced that the government's expenditure on "aid to Afghans" on Pakistani territory amounts to 14 million rupees daily. The lion's share of these funds is expended on the training and maintenance of bandit formations.

There is no doubt that this is one of the reasons encouraging Pakistan to respond to the DRA's proposals for a political settlement of the problems prevailing in the region. Let us recall that these proposals were put forward in the DRA government's 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 statements.

The latter, in particular, said that agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran must incorporate universally accepted principles relating to mutual respect, sovereignty, and readiness to develop relations on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs. They must also include commitments not to allow armed or any other hostile activity against one country from another's territory.

The DRA Government undertook to guarantee total freedom and immunity on their return home for Afghans who are temporarily and for whatever reason on the territory of Pakistan and other neighboring states.

Reliable international guarantees of the accords to be reached on the cessation and nonresumption of armed or any other interference in Afghanistan's affairs must be a component of political settlement.

Three rounds of Afghan-Pakistani talks (Iran did not accept the DRA's proposal) were held betwen 1982 and 1984 in Geneva with the participation of D. Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general.

What is it that prevents the reaching of mutually acceptable accords by the neighboring states? The answer is more than obvious: The special role in the region assigned to Pakistan by the United States. The undeclared war against the DRA, of which U.S. imperialist circles have been the real inspirers and orchestrators from the very beginning, is part of the global U.S. policy aimed at world domination, the consolidation of old "spheres of influence," and the conquest of new ones. Any anti-imperialist or antifeudal revolution is a blow to these hegemonist goals. Well-tried means: political blackmail, propaganda slander, subversive CIA actions, economic sanctions, knocking together antirevolutionary alliances, and undeclared wars are immediately set in motion in response.

This is exactly what happened here in southwestern Asia. The United States selected neighboring Pakistan, where the military headed by Ziaul Haq had already seized power by that time, as a bridgehead for interference in the affairs of the DRA, which was born in the ancient land of Afghanistan. Generous U.S. credits started flowing into Pakistan, mainly for rearming the Pakistani Army and meeting the costs of conducting subversive actions against the DRA. Heavily laden ships with modern weapons to equip dushman gangs were dispatched to Islamabad. Hundreds of experienced instructors and lecturers in the "science" of subversion and terrorism, CIA provocateurs and recruiting agents, and experienced falsifiers and poisoners of the airwaves were posted there.

Direct assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution started occupying a "separate heading" in the U.S. Administration's plans. Initially, this assistance was kept strictly secret from the public and was held to be "humanitarian aid to refugees." The need for such camouflage became superfluous on R. Reagan's arrival in the White House. The incumbent U.S. President has met openly the with ringleaders of the dushman rabble and uses every available opportunity to promise them, in the full blaze of publicity, total political, moral, and material support.

Was it not the U.S. President who this year raised U.S. financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolution to $150 million? Is it not the United States that fans the noisy UN campaign on the so-called "Afghan problem," wishing to deceive public opinion by falsifying and juggling facts? Finally, is it not the U.S. Administration that is exerting strong pressure on the participants and supporters of the intervention against the DRA to add more and more new rounds to the undeclared war?

Under incessant pressure by the United States, its allies are forced to constantly increase their financial transfusions to the anti-Afghan headquarters [shtaby] in Pakistan. In the current year: the FRG has allocated DM60 million to the counterrevolution; Japan, 19 million dollars; Great Britain, 18 million pounds; and Saudi Arabia -- 50 million riyals. The total cost of maintaining the dushman gangs has reached the astronomical figure of $1 billion.

This money is used to supply the hirelings of the counterrevolution with the latest weapons. The bandits' remuneration for bloody services rendered comes from this money. This money is used to fund the constantly thundering cannonade of psychological warfare against the DRA. Sixty hours of radio slander is poured into Afghanistan every day, and in terms of not only scale, but also the insanity of its fabrications it eclipses most previous propaganda campaigns by the United States and its partners. It has been calculated in Kabul that, if the slander broadcast by subversive stations were to be believed, most of the republic's leaders are no longer among the living, the Afghan Armed Forces have been destroyed five times over, and the country's entire population twice over....

Can such powerful pressure be countered by the Geneva talks, which are still modest in terms of their results, form, and content? The DRA Government, having repeatedly declared its sincere and honest desire for a political settlement of the problems created around Afghanistan, would like to believe the Pakistani side's serious intentions. However, the United States, in its attempts to torpedo the dialogue that has started and raise obstacles to any peaceful agreement whatsoever, is constantly holding its ally back. High ranking White House emissaries, including Secretary of State G. Shultz, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, and Vice President G. Bush, who rove endlessly to and from Pakistan, travel to Islamabad for purposes far removed from helping a political settlement. Encouraging the Pakistani authorities and the Afghan counterrevolution with praise and generous bribes, they are washing away the cement from the slowly growing foundations of future accords.

Only one question from the entire "package" of the Geneva talks interests Washington and Pakistan: the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Furthermore, the causes and consequences of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan are being switched around with a cardsharper's agility.

People in the West make very noisy allegations that the Soviet servicemen's presence in Afghanistan creates a threat to the countries in the region and the interests of Western states satisfying their petroleum products requirements in the Persian Gulf. It is claimed that the Soviet Union's actions in helping neighboring Afghanistan, which has been subjected to aggression, in reality pursue far-reaching goals with respect to the oil-rich regions of the Near and Middle East. The Soviet Union has given a clear and unambiguous answer to such claims from the very beginning.

The reasons which forced Afghanistan to request the USSR to introduce the contingent of Soviet servicemen in its territory would recede [otpali by] in the event of the cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of armed incursions and all other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Consequently, the reaching of a political settlement, including the elaboration of international guarantees, would make it possible to determine, by agreement between the Afghan and Soviet sides, the procedure and timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The withdrawal of troops would be implemented in step with [po mere s] the implementation of accords. Thus, the sooner accords precluding interference in Afghanistan's affairs are reached and implemented, the sooner the withdrawal of the contingent of Soviet servicemen will begin and be completed; the opposite also applies.

Nevertheless, judging by Washington's and Islamabad's current approach to a political settlement of the situation that has developed around the DRA, war against Afghanistan is more valuable to them than peace in southwestern Asia. This is exactly the opinion of people in Kabul, and not without reason.

DRA UN ENVOY REBUFFS PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER

PM201213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fitting Rebuff to Attacks"]

[Text] New York, 14 Nov -- Pakistani Foreign Minister S. Yaqub Khan has made crude attacks and addressed crude threats to the DRA from the UN rostrum. He has met with a fitting rebuff from Farid Zarif, the DRA's permanent UN representative.

In particular, Zarif said that the Islamabad regime is rendering every support to the anti-Afghan bandit formations, which are carrying out bandit attacks on the DRA border regions from Pakistani territory and he named the real instigators of the undeclared war against the Afghan people, pointing out that the CIA annually earmarks over $100 million for the dushmans.

Political observers note that in exchange for generous military-economic aid, the antipopular Pakistani regime has farmed out the country's territory to Washington. Pakistan has now been virtually transformed into an outpost for the implementation of the U.S. policy of state terrorism, aggression, and acts of provocation in the region.

In the unanimous opinion of political observers, the crude attacks on democratic Afghanistan made by Islamabad in the United Nations are thus an ill-intentioned farce aimed at complicating and heating the situation in the region still further.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'ACTS OF AGGRESSION'

LD210529 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 20 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Excerpt] The Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested to the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul the new acts of aggression carried out by Pakistan. These provocations, the protest note says, have significantly increased recently. Reference is made, in particular, to firing from long-range guns in Afghan border areas. Serious damage has been done to the houses of Afghan citizens as a result of this barbaric firing.

It is noteworthy that the sharp increase in Pakistani provocations against the DRA took place on the eve of the visit to Washington by Yaqub Khan, the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs. Official White House and State Department representatives have refused to comment on his meeting and talks with President Reagan. Yaqub Khan himself, however, under journalists' pressure, was forced to admit that the issue of Afghanistan was fully discussed. There was without a doubt no discussion on ways to normalize the situation in the country, but on extending the undeclared war against the Afghan people. Pakistan has been assigned a special role in this. It is, after all, not by chance that Yaqub Khan then met U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. Over 100 bases have already been created on Pakistani territory where counterrevolutionaries are undergoing training under the leadership of CIA agents and the secret services of Britain, France, and a number of other Western countries.

GANDHI SUBMITS CANDIDACY FOR INDIAN ELECTIONS

LD201224 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 20 TASS -- Active preparations have begun in India for general elections for the lower house of parliament whose term expires in January, 1985.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi handed in today documents for the registration of his candidature for parliamentary elections from Amethi Electoral District (Uttar Pradesh State). He won a convincing victory in this district during general elections in 1981 to become member of parliament for the first time. General elections for the supreme legislative body of the country are to be held on December 24 this year.

FURTHER REPORTS ON DOLGIKH'S INDOCHINA VISIT

PRAVDA Reports SRV Visit

PM201239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Joint Report [soobshcheniye] on the Visit to the SRV by a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid an official friendly visit ot the SRV from 12 through 17 November at the invitation of the SRV National Assembly.

During its stay in Vietnam, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited and laid a wreath at the mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh and viewed the house in which Ho Chin Minh lived and worked, which is now a museum.

The delegation was received by and had a friendly conversation with Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, and Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council. The delegation had a meeting with members of the Hanoi public and visited a number of national economic facilities and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chin Minh City, and the site of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station, which is being constructed with technical assistance from the USSR. It also visited the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone, where it familiarized itself with the work of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese "Vyetsovpetro" oil and gas prospecting and production enterprise. Everywhere the delegation was accorded an ardent welcome reflecting the Vietnamese people's feelings of friendship and fraternity for the Soviet people and the Soviet land; motherland of V.I. Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Talks were held between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and SRV National Assembly delegation during which questions of the further development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and the deepening of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and SRV National Assembly, as well as international problems of mutual interest, were discussed in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity and complete unity of views.

The Soviet and Vietnamese parliamentarians unanimously stressed that under conditions in which the forces of imperialism and international reaction are trying various ways of weakening the unity of the socialist countries, their cohesion and mutual support are of special significance. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are fully determined to do everything necessary to further strengthen the socialist community.

It was with deep satisfaction that the two sides noted that Soviet-Vietnamese relations, which are being built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and were sealed by the 3 November 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, are acquiring greater dimensions each year and are developing steadily in all spheres. The 11 June meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, was of special importance in terms of further strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese ties.

The SRV National Assembly delegation mentioned the Vietnamese people's achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the 5th CPV Congress and subsequent CPV Central Committee plenums, in building socialism and defending the socialist motherland, and in the struggle against the diverse subversive actions being carried out by expanionists and hegemonists.

The Vietnamese side expressed profound admiration for the Soviet people's enormous accomplishments in the 67 years since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community has grown immeasurably as a result of these achievements, and the USSR has become the stronghold of peace and the reliable mainstay of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation told of the Soviet people's achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the SRV National Assembly delegation wished the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, great new achievements in improving developed socialism and successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in further strengthening the Soviet state's might, and hoped that they would continue to make a large contribution to the peoples' common struggle for peace and socialism.

The Vietnamese delegation expressed the full support of the National Assembly and the entire Vietnamese people for the Soviet Union's constructive, peace-loving foreign policy course and the initiatives put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, which are aimed at improving the international situation, averting the threat of nuclear war, and pave the way for the solution of acute international problems and the lowering of the level of military confrontation and tension in the world.

The Vietnamese side stated that the Soviet Union's proposals at the 39th UN General Assembly session on preventing the nuclear and any other type of arms race in space and the utilization of space solely for peaceful purposes and the benefit of mankind are a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's concern to maintain peace and the peoples' security. It was also noted that the question "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Social and Political System in Other Sovereign States," submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration at the UN General Assembly, is topical in terms of ensuring normal relations between states.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation welcomed Vietnamese working people's new achievements in socialist building and in defending their motherland against outside encroachments. Confidence was expressed that the Vietnamese people, who displayed a high degree of selflessness and heroism in the grim war years, will successfully fulfill the decisions of the 5th CPV Congress and subsequent CPV Central Committee plenums aimed at creating the material and technical base of socialism, improving the population's well-being, and strengthening the country's defenses. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the entire Soviet people, the delegation wished the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, new accomplishments in building a flourishing socialist Vietnam and in fulfilling the behests of the outstanding son of the Vietnamese people, President Ho Chi Minh, and it hoped that they would fittingly greet the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution's victory and the creation of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

The sides believe that the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia is the ceaseless interference by imperialist and hegemonist forces in the internal affairs of the region's countries and their encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Indochinese states.

The Soviet side declared the Soviet Union's full support for the SRV's peace-loving foreign policy course and the efforts of the SRV, Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and PRK aimed at arranging a dialogue between the ASEAN countries and Indochinese states and at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

On behalf of the SRV National Assembly and the entire Vietnamese people, the National Assembly delegation expressed to the CPSU, USSR Supreme Soviet, and fraternal Soviet people sincere gratitude for the comprehensive assistance and support given to Vietnam in building the material and technical base of socialism and in the defense of the motherland.

Both delegations welcomed the Kampuchean people's great successes in building a new society and in defending the revolutionary gains and condemned the attempts by imperialism and reactionary forces to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

There was also confirmation of the resolute support for and fraternal solidarity with the people of the LPDR in building socialism and in defending the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity against outside encroachments.

The USSR Supreme Soviet and SRV National Assembly delegations expressed concern at the continuing dangerous growth of tension in Europe due to the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of European countries.

The Vietnamese side declared that the SRV fully approves the countermeasures taken by the Warsaw Pact states to strengthen their security.

Stressing the USSR's and SRV's deep commitment to transforming Asia into a continent of peace and good-neighborliness, both delegations expressed the belief that positive changes in Asia and the Pacific Ocean would be promoted by the implementation of the well-known proposals by the USSR, Mongolia, and the three Indochinese countries, including the proposal on the elaboration of confidence-building measures in the Far East. They resolutely condemned attempts by the United States and its allies to open as another front against socialism and national liberation in Asia, the growth of militarist and revanchist trends in Japanese politics, and plans to involve Japan, as well as South Korea, in U.S. global military strategy.

The improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent as a whole would be promoted by the normalization of Soviet and Vietnamese relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and without prejudice to other countries' interests, which is something the USSR and SRV have consistently advocated.

The USSR and SRV parliamentarians declared their invariable support for the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples' struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid.

The delegations resolutely condemned the U.S. military's endless armed provocations against Cuba and Nicaragua, U.S. interference in El Salvador, and continuing Israeli aggression, backed by the United States, in the Near East. They confirmed their full support for the Afghan people's efforts in defense of their revolutionary gains and demanded an end to the undeclared war agaist Afghanistan. They also declared their support for the DPRK's proposals aimed at the country's peaceful unification. The Nonaligned Movement's growing role in the struggle for peace and against imperialism was noted. The delegations rated highly India's activity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and also the SRV's active role in uniting its ranks on an anti-imperialist basis.

The sides angrily condemned the murder of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, glorious daughter of the Indian people, outstanding figure of the Nonaligned Movement, and active fighter for peace. The delegations resolutely support the Indian Government and people in their efforts to continue the course of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi aimed at preserving independence and unity and safeguarding the country's security.

The sides expressed the belief that the official friendly visit to the SRV by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation will be an important contribution to strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and broadening cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SRV National Assembly.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed its sincere appreciation to the SRV National Assembly and the entire Vietnamese people for the cordial and fraternal reception it had been accorded throughout its stay in Vietnam.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the SRV National Assembly was invited to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

PRAVDA Notes Laos Arrival

PM210955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Nov -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Supreme People's Council.

The delegation was received by Sisomphon Lovansai, vice chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council and member of the Politburo and secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and other officials. The USSR ambassador to the LPDR V.F. Sobchenko was in the welcoming party.

Talks With LPRP

PM211151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation to the Lao People's Democratic Republic"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on an official friendly visit 17 through 20 November, at the invitation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the LPDR.

The delegation was received by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Committee Politburo, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the LPDR. During the meetings, talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and complete unity of views.

The USSR Supreme Soviet representatives visited the cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang, laid a wreath at the monument to the Heroes of the Revolution, took part in a Soviet-Lao friendship rally, visited projects being constructed in the LPDR with the USSR's technical assistance, had many meetings with working people, and familiarized themselves with the successes achieved by the fraternal Lao people in the years of people's power.

During the talks between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and a delegation of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly headed by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, a comradely exchange of opinions took place on questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Laos, bilateral relations, and the present-day world situation.

The LPDR Supreme People's Assembly delegation gave a high assessment of the achievements of the Soviet Union's working people in the cause of implementing the program for the all-around improvement of developed socialism outlined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee. The USSR's key role in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, which threatens mankind with nuclear catastrophe, was particularly stressed.

On behalf of the LPRP, LPDR leadership, and all Lao people, profound gratitude was expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and all Soviet people for their selfless, effective assistance and support in the restoration and development of the LPDR's national economy and in strengthening the young republic's international positions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation welcomed the successes achieved by the Lao people under the leadership of their combat vanguard, the Marxist-Leninist People's Revolutionary Party, along the path of the socialist restructuring of society, the strengthening of the positions of the people's power, and the enhancement of the country's defense capability. Confidence was expressed that the Lao friends will mark 1985, the year of the 30th anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, with new achievements in the cause of consolidating and developing the gains of the revolution. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation reaffirmed the Soviet Union's unchanging, principled line of granting help and assistance to fraternal Laos in building a new society.

The two delegations noted with profound satisfaction the steady, progressive development and strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP, and the USSR and the LPDR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The very great significance, for Soviet-Lao ties, of the meeting held in Moscow on 26 June between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, was stressed.

The exchange of opinions on international issues confirmed the complete unity of the sides' views on the present world situation and their mutual commitment to further strengthening collaboration between the two countries in the foreign policy sphere.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly expressed serious concern at the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation as a result of the adventurist, militarist course pursued by the U.S. Administration and its allies, a course aimed at achieving military-strategic superiority over the socialist world, undermining the peoples' independence and national sovereignty, and subjecting them to imperialist diktat.

The LPDR wholeheartedly supports the unchanging Leninist foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state, aimed at ending the arms race, preventing nuclear war, and strengthening universal peace, which has been reaffirmed in the most authoritative way in the statements and speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and in the package of new peace initiatives from the Soviet Union which were announced from the platform of the 39th UN General Assembly session.

The LPDR fully approved the countermeasures being adopted by the Soviet Union, in conjunction with the other Warsaw Pact states, to strengthen their defense and security.

The delegations of the supreme organs of power of the USSR and the LPDR stressed the need to counterpose to imperialism's aggressive designs the monolithic cohesion of the socialist community and the unity of all the world's revolutionary, democratic, progressive antiwar forces.

Thev declared their unchanging solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid, and for the strengthening of their political and economic independence. Having devoted particular attention to an examination of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, the participants in the talks noted with concern that the United States and its accomplices seek to pursue a course of militarization and kindling hotbeds of political and military confrontation in Asia. They resolutely condemned the escalation of the American military presence here and the attempt to knock together a new anticommunist axis linking Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo. The sides stressed the need to step up efforts in the struggle for peace and security in Asia. The implementation of the well-known proposals of the USSR, Mongolia, and the three Indochinese countries aimed at normalizing the situation in this part of the world, and also of such constructive initiatives as the nonaligned states' proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, would accord with these goals.

Assessing the situation in Southeast Asia, the sides stressed that the main reason for the persistence of tension in this region is the unceasing interference of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism and their intrigues to kindle confrontation between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries. The USSR and LPDR parliamentarians came out in favor of the speediest settlement of the problems that divide the two groups of states in the region, through constructive dialogue between them on the basis of the sides' equality and mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, without outside interference.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation stressed that the Soviet Union fully supports the peace-loving foreign policy course pursued by the LPDR jointly with the SRV and the PRK, and the constructive steps by the three Indochinese countries to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and turn it into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. It welcomes the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance between Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, which is an important factor for peace in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent as a whole.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians declared support for the just position adopted by Laos on the question of the Thai military's illegal occupation of a section of Lao territory and on the elimination of the consequences of that occupation.

The Soviet and Lao parliamentarians expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's official friendly visit to the LPDR, which was a weighty new contribution to the cause of further strengthening and deepening the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and invitation was extended to a delegation of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Arrives in Phnom Penh

LD201438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Comrade Dolgikh today arrived in Phnom Penh on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Received by Chea Sim

LD201546 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh November 20 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Vladimir Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the PRK National Assembly, and other officials, as well as Oleg Bostorin, the USSR's ambassador to the PRK.

ANZUK EXERCISES START IN NEW ZEALAND 21 NOVEMBER

LD211057 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur November 21 TASS -- Command and staff exercises of the ANZUK military bloc have started in New Zealand today. Taking part in the exercises are staffs and units of the armed forces of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore. The aim of the exercises which will last till November 28 is to practice the cooperation of staffs in conducting joint combat operations by the ANZUK member-countries.

SHCHERBITSKY ADDRESSES RALLY, WORKERS IN ROMANIA

Views International Situation

LD201833 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest November 20 TASS -- Romania today is a dynamically developing socialist state, an equal member of the socialist family of peoples and an active participant in international affairs; it is a country with a sizeable production, scientific and technical potential, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, leader of a CPSU delegation, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, today said at a rally of Soviet-Romanian friendship in the city of Pitesti. All this, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy continued, is a result of the intensive and dedicated endeavours of Romanian workers, farmers and intellectuals, a result of the great organisational efforts of the combative vanguard of the working people, the Romanian Communist Party.

"All these years the peoples of the USSR and Romania and all the other countries of the socialist community have been building a new society, helping one another," the head of the CPSU delegation said. "Today it is already hard to imagine their life and further progress without close interaction, without regular comradely exchanges of opinion and the formulation of concerted foreign policy course, without socialist economic integration. We view this as evidence of the immense vitality and boundless possibilities of the socialist system."

New favourable prospects for extended cooperation were opened by the decisions of a recent economic summit of the CEMA member countries. A major step forward was taken by joint efforts in concerting economic policies, long-term areas for cooperation were identified and the collective will of the socialist states to strengthening their unity and cohesion was reiterated.

Touching upong Soviet-Romanian relations, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy said: Historical experience forcefully demonstrates that friendship and cooperation between the two countries meet the vital interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples. Friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples was strengthened and steeled in their common struggle for the complete liberation of Romania and the ultimate rout of the fascist reich. Many thousands of Soviet soldiers shed their blood in fighting for the liberation of Romania. Soviet-Romanian cooperation today helps both countries to build socialism and communism. This friendship is embodied in the more than 130 major industrial projects built in Romania during the years of the people's rule with Soviet technical assistance. They account for a considerable part of the country's total production of power, coke, ferrous metals, engineering products and chemicals.

"World socialism is developing in a complex and tense international situation. It has been particularly aggravated during the recent period. There can be no two opinions about the source of today's threat to peace. Facts incontrovertibly show that the source of the escalation of international tension is the policy of the U.S. leadership. It is they who, seeking world domination, have unleashed the arms race and begun to step up their efforts to militarize space and to prepare nuclear war. It is they who, having launched their 'crusade' against communism, are seeking to achieve by all means military-strategic superiority over socialist countries. It is under their pressure that obstacles are raised to the establishment of truly equal political and economic relations between all the states, and also to the eradication of underdevelopment.

And is it not Washington that thinks it permissible to impose its will on other peoples and states, to overthrow governments it does not like, to wage undeclared wars, in short, to pursue what can only be qualified as a policy of state terrorism? There are quite a few examples of this policy. They include the invasion of Lebanon and the occupation of Grenada, incessant intrigues against Nicaragua and threats to Cuba, Libya and Syria. They include support for counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and attempts to destabilize the situation in a number of other countries."

"Imperialism is resorting to every trick to weaken the community of socialist states, to instigate discord in their ranks and to subvert their common will jointly to build and develop a new society and to stand up together for their security and for the interests of international peace. In response we will continue tirelessly to strengthen our unity and to do everything possible to ensure the confident development of every socialist country and of our entire community. Under conditions of the escalation of the war threat, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are taking proper measures in response. We are forced to do so.

The attainment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the USA and between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO are an historical achievement making it possible to contain the aggressive ambitions of imperialism. We have no right [as received] and will not permit military superiority over ourselves. Of course, all this involves considerable spending and consumes a sizeable part of our resources but we cannot do otherwise."

We have never advocated the division of the world into opposite blocs, the speaker continued. However, while NATO exists and a threat to European peace remains, the socialist states will strengthen their military-political organisation, the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. For close to three decades now it has been an effective instrument of interaction between the allied states and a strong barrier in the way of those who would think of interfering with our peaceful work. Our ideal is a world without arms. We were and remain champions of sensible compromises and of most radical measures in arms limitation and disarmament.

Recently Konstantin Chernenko reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness to begin talks with a view to producing agreements on preventing the militarisation of space, on freezing nuclear weapons quantitatively and qualitatively, and on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy said. If Washington really displays interest in resolving the urgent problems of our time, first and foremost in curbing the arms race, it will not find the USSR wanting.

The line pursued by socialist countries in international affairs is clear, well defined and, what is most important, peaceful, the leader of the CPSU delegation concluded. The socialist countries are countering the imperialist's line for the escalation of the arms race with their consistent course of strengthening peace and promoting businesslike mutually beneficial cooperation among all states regardless of their social systems. Today, too, realistic politicians and the public at large in different countries are realizing ever more that this is the only correct, the only sensible course.

Speaks on Bilateral Ties

LD202314 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] We have just received a report from our special correspondents from Romania via our television communication links:

[Report by V. Dunayev and V. Korablev -- names captioned -- begins with camera showing the exterior of the Dacia Motor Vehicle Works and then the interior, and a large delegation is shown inside]

The town of Pitesti. One of Romania's largest motor vehicle works -- the Dacia Works. The CPSU Delegation which has come here for the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress visited the works today. The motor vehicle workers warmly greeted the emissaries of the party of Lenin. The delegation inspected the workshops and talked to workers.

At a meeting, the delegation head, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrianian CP Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech.

[Begin Shcherbitskiy recording] Esteemed comrades and friends, on behalf of the CPSU delegation to the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress, permit me to cordially greet you, a front-ranking collective of motor vehicle manufacturers and worthy representatives of Socialist Romania's working class. Thank you for your warm, cordial welcome. We view it as an expression of profound friendly feelings toward our people, country, and Leninist Communist Party, and we highly prize these feelings. [applause]

Comrades, before our delegation's departure from Moscow for Bucharest, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, asked me to pass to the Communists and all the working people of Romania warm greetings, good wishes, new successes, prosperity, and happiness to every Romanian family. It is especially agreeable for us, comrades, to discharge this duty. [applause]

Comrades, the work of the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress, the review report delivered by Comrade Ceausescu, party general secretary, and the delegates' speeches reflect in detail the party and people's multifaceted activity. The days when Romania was economically backward and a constant target for imperialist intrigues have retreated into the past forever. Today it is a dynamically developing socialist state, an equal participant in international life, and a country with considerable production and scientific-technical potential on even a world scale. All this is a result of the Romanian workers, peasants, and intelligentsia's hard and selfless work. It is a result of the great organizational work of the Romanian Communist Party, the working people's fighting vanguard. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania, and all the countries of the socialist community have been building a new society and helping one another all these years. It is already difficult now to imagine their life and further progressive development without close mutual interaction, regular comradely exchanges of experience, the development of a coordinated foreign policy course, and without socialist economic integration. In this, comrades, we see evidence of the enormous vitality and inexhaustible potential of the socialist social system. [applause]

Comrades, historical experience convincingly attests to the fact that friendship and cooperation between our countries serve the vital interests of both the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

The firm foundation of our friendship was laid, as is known, in August 1944. Then, as a result of the Soviet Army's victorious advance, which defeated a powerful grouping of German fascist forces during the Jassy-Kishinev operation, favorable conditions were ensured for a successful armed uprising carried out under communist leadership, which overthrew the fascist military dictatorship and opened the road for democratic transformations on Romanian soil. The friendship of the Soviet and Romanian peoples was strengthened and tempered in the common struggle for the total liberation of Romania and the final rout of the fascist reich. Thousands of Soviet servicement shed their blood in the battles for Romania's freedom, and approximately 70,000 even gave their lives for it. [applause]

Today, Soviet-Romanian cooperation also aids both countries' progress along the path of building socialism and communism. In short, comrades, Soviet-Romanian relations are not at a standstill. They have good prospects for the future.

This was confirmed during talks this June in Moscow between Comrades Chernenko and Ceausescu. These talks convincingly showed that still much potential exists for further developing mutually advantageous links. A general readiness was expressed for making fuller use of existing reserves for strengthening Soviet-Romanian relations of friendship and cooperation, and for cooperating more actively in all spheres on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, internatonal solidarity, equal rights, and mutual respect. For our part, we are strictly pursuing this end. [applause]

Dear friends, in conclusion permit me to wish you and all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with all my heart, great new successes in building a developed socialist society and in implementing the decisions to be adopted by the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress. [applause] [end recording]

PRAVDA REPORTS OPENING OF 13TH RCP CONGRESS

PM201403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko and L. Zhmyrev report: "Romanian Communists' Forum"]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov -- A portentous event is dominating life in Socialist Romania: The 13th RCP Congress opened in Bucharest today.

The congress will sum up the results of the party's and country's activity over the past period and outline plans for the future. The Romanian Communists' highest forum will define the RCP's immediate tasks and the main avenues of the republic's socio-economic and cultural development. Taking part in the congress proceedings are delegations of ruling Marxist-Leninist parties from socialist countries, including a CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and representatives of many communist, workers, national democratic, and other parties, organizations, and movements from dozens of countries.

In the festively decked Great Hall of the Capital's Palace of the Republic, more than 3,100 delegates have gathered, representing the party organizations of all 39 counties and the Bucharest municipality.

The congress was opened by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP. He ardently congratulated the delegates and guests on the important event in the Romanian Communists' life.

The working organs of the congress were elected unanimously. The following agenda was approved: RCP Central Committee report on activity between the 12th and 13th congresses and the party's future activity in implementing the tasks of the country's development in 1986-1990 and through the year 2000; Central Auditing Commission report; and the draft directives of the 13th RCP Congress for Romania's socioeconomic development during the 1986-1990 5-year plan period and long-term trends through the year 2000. The congress will also discuss territorially based directive programs for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1986-1990 and the enhancement of the population's living standards and the further improvement of living conditions during 1986-1990. The supreme forum will amend the RCP rules and elect new central leading party organs and the RCP general secretary.

The RCP Central Committee report was delivered by N. Ceausescu.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S MESYATS

LD210034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1855 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov (TASS) -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, today received V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture. During a conversation held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of further deepening cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture.

SERGEYCHIK MEETS WITH POLISH MINISTERS

PM161538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] A talk took place on 15 November between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and J. Maciejewicz, Polish minister of iron, steel, and engineering. Questions of Soviet-Polish economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

RYABOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

PM151445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Untitled TASS report]

[Text] Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received L. Kapolyi, Hungarian industry minister. They discussed questions of further deepening cooperation between the two countries in the chemical industry.

TASS ANALYST ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

LD202023 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States continues to deploy its cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, further subverting the West Europeans' security. U.S. General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, said at the NATO headquarters on Monday that more than 90 cruise missiles and Pershing II's had already been positioned in Britian, West Germany, and Italy.

Contrary to common sense and the mass public protests in West European countries and the United States itself, the Washington leaders are stubbornly pursuing a course in creating in Europe a critical situation so that the slightest spark could set off a worldwide nuclear conflagration.

The U.S. President said in a recent interview to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that one of his priorities during his second term would be the resumption of talks with the Soviet Union. In reality, however, the buildup of the U.S. missile potential in Western Europe is going ahead full steam.

Incidentally, General Rogers belittles the number of the cruises and Pershing II's already in place: According to the West European press, by the end of this month, that is, in a week's time, there will be 54 Pershings in West Germany, while as many as 32 cruise missiles have already been based in Britain and Italy.

Naturally, as the number of U.S. nuclear missiles, which are first-strike weapons, grows in Western Europe, the threat to peace and security on the continent doubtless increases.

The Soviet Union and its allies have to take adequate measures in response to ensure the general security of socialist countries. It is clear to any unbiased individual that every nuclear missile introduced in Western Europe means not only the escalation of the nuclear threat but also an additional obstacle on the way to the general improvement of the situation in Europe. This way should be cleared by practical steps to lessen the nuclear danger.

DIFFERENCES DURING SHULTZ-CHEYSSON TALKS NOTED

LD202030 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 20 TASS -- The talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Claude Cheysson, French minister for external relations, who is in the United States on a working visit, have ended here with acute differences.

No official statements have been made on the results of the meeting. However, as the ASSOCIATED PRESS points out, the three-hours-long "delicate discussions" held by them centered on the question of different approaches to relations with Libya.

The agreement on mutual withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad gave rise to Washington's undisguised exasperation. It was not fortuitous that a malicious anti-Libyan campaign was again launched in the U.S. press at the Reagan administration's bidding on the eve of the French foreign minister's arrival in the capital of the United States.

According to informed observers, at the talks in the State Department George Shultz was insisting that the French Government take a tougher stand with regard to Libya. However, judging by everything, he did not achieve much success in that. The ABC television network states that the meeting of the two foreign ministers did not lead to lesser irritation in relations between Washington and Paris. The U.S. secretary of state even pointedly turned down Claude Cheysson's invitation to a dinner in the French Embassy.

London November 20 TASS -- THE TIMES writes that French officials are stating that Washington is urging them to toughen the stand on Chad, towards a confrontation with Libya, in particular. It is believed in Paris that the purpose of the State Department's assertions as to Libya's "violations" of the agreement with France on the withdrawal of foreign military contingents from Chad is to discomfit Francois Mitterrand.

Paris November 20 TASS -- The local press describes as humiliating to France the White House's attempts at drawing Paris again into the Chadian conflict. There is indignation here at the U.S. attempts to set France against Libya, the FRANCE PRESSE emphasizes. The TF-1 television network points out that Paris is being threatened with a deterioration of Franco-U.S. relations. It is now a question of a direct interference in Chad by the United States itself. The pro-American regime of Hissene Habre, obviously at the bidding of its patrons across the ocean, is also trying to blackmail France by insisting on a return of French troops. Thus, Gwara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs of the Ndjamena government, has demanded that Paris not only repeat the interventionist operartion "Manta" in Chad but also do it more resolutely than last year.

In the opinion of L'HUMANITE, Washington's and Ndjamena's pressure on France has not been without result. This is confirmed by reports from the Chadian capital that Charles Hernu, French minister of defence, and Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, have discussed with Hissene Habre a possibility of a new transfer of French troops to Chad.

SPAIN TO 'PAY DEARLY' FOR EEC MEMBERSHIP

LD210018 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Yuriy Konstantinov Commentary]

[Text] In spite of everything, the government of Felipe Gonzalez is attempting to hold negotiations on Spain's entry into the Common Market. Our commentator, Yuriy Konstantinov, writes with regard to this:

Spain will have to pay dearly for its pact with the EEC. A transition period of 10 years has been established for Madrid during which Spanish agriculture will be adapted to that of Europe. During this period horticulture will not be included in the Community's agricultural policy; in other words, not only will Spain not receive any subsidy whatsoever, or contributions from the Community fund, but it will experience the pressure of customs duties and quotas that will practically deprive these major Spanish exports of their competitiveness.

In Brussels they console the future member that these demands are made to protect the interests of Community farmers against the influx of cheaper Spanish agricultural produce. However, in Madrid they (?ask) that if the Common Market insists upon a 10-year transition period, when will Spain's sacrifices be compensated if in fact they are . As Spanish experts show, the customs tariffs on Spanish agricultural produce will increase by 20 percent. Spanish exporters have already paid more than 10 billion pesetes in tariffs to the Ten this year.

(Leopoldo Ortiz), secretary-general of the Committee for Citrus Export, says that the new rules and taxes laid down by the Community repersent a serious danger for Spain's very production of citrus fruits. More than this, Madrid is now being asked to reduce the area of citrus fruits, olives, and vineyards by 10 or 12 percent which, according to the most modest calculations, will put almost half a million farm and agricultural laborers out of work.

The negotiations over fisheries problems have been interrupted. In the Moncloa, they termed the document prepared by the Ten absolutely unacceptable. Only in the year 2002 will the current ruling on fishing in Community waters be extended to Spain. Until then, the Spanish will not have the right to take part in the preparation of the only EEC policy in the the fisheries sphere. With this measure [words indistinct] the Common Market has given Spain a demonstrative lesson of joint association. Such is the situation in agriculture and fisheries, but there is also the case of industry which will be obliged to undergo the rigorous Community demands.

The unfortunate results of the reconversion of the metal-working and shipyard industries begun in Spain at the urging of the Common Market are already beginning to be felt. Some 10,000 metal and shipyard workers have been laid off, and altogether the jobs of 120,000 workers are threatened.

Negotiations with the EEC will be difficult and complicated but we shall not allow any discrimination, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said, addressing public opinion. Nevertheless, many Spaniards question with good reason whether joining the Ten is worthwhile. The latest negotiations in Brussels have at least confirmed it, our commentator Yuriy Konstantinov concludes.

SINOWATZ COMMENTS ON UPCOMING VISIT TO USSR

LD210340 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Fred Sinowatz, the federal chancellor of the Austrian republic, has spoken highly of the development of relations between Austria and the Soviet Union. He received a group of Soviet journalists in Vienna.

My forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, noted Sinowatz, will be a continuation of the good tradition of meetings and talks between state figures from the USSR and Austria. This is very important from several points of view since the countries involved have different social and economic orders. During the visit I shall have an opportunity to continue with an exchange of opinions on various matters of international policy. I attribute very great significance to this.

The chancellor expressed the opinion that, at the present time when relations between the Soviet Union and the United States cannot be described as favorable, dialogue between small countries, such as Austria, and the great powers plays a special role.

TASS CITES EXAMPLES OF REVANCHISM IN FRG

LD202239 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

Philipp Jenninger, Christian Democrat, president of the Bungestag of the FRG, is of the opinion that the mass media of socialist countries are mistaken: There are ostensibly no revanchist sentiments in the FRG. He stated in the Bundestag on Sunday that such assertions "turn the goals and motives of our policy into their opposites". "We want to be good neighbours; the idea of revanchism is alien to the German people," the head of the West German parliament maintained.

The pronouncements of Philipp Jenninger indicate that he is either unfamiliar with the viewpoint of the leaders of revanchist land associations and with the stand of a number of leading figures of the CDU/CSU-FDP [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union - Free Democratic Party] government on that score of specially pretends that he knows nothing about the growth of revanchist sentiments in the FRG.

It is difficult to imagine, for example, that Philipp Jenninger did not hear the statement by Friedrich Zimmermann, the FRG's minister of the interior, that the so-called re-unification problem "covers not only the FRG and the GDR but also the former Eastern German territories situated beyond the Oder-Neisse line" or the assertion by the same figure that "to the government of the FRG the German reich continues to exist within the 1937 borders" a list of such eloquent examples could be continued.

High-sounding words about "striving for peace" and about the FRG leaders being interested in the development of contacts with the East are quite often voiced in Bonn. But, unfortunately, Bonn's every-day political practice is indicative of the opposite. It is known, for example, that the leaders of West Germany systematically try to question the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic and almost to apply the citizenship of the FRG to the citizens of the first socialist German state. Is not it revanchism which has been made a state policy?

The head of the West German parliament is far from being the FRG's only politician who does not like the circumstance that the growth of revanchism in the FRG gives rise to a justified criticism in the press of socialist countries. Meanwhile this discontent finds its reflection by no means in concrete measures to prevent revanchist tendencies. On the contrary, the leaders of "Landsmannschhaften", being spurred by the criticism, step up their activities which are aimed at undermining the political realities that have taken shape in Europe after the Second World War. But peace in our continent was won at too dear a price. They in Bonn should be aware that neither the attempts by the "Dieewig Gestrigen" nor the virtual support which is being given to them by people who hold quite respectable positions in the state machinery of the FRG will be able to turn backwards the course of history.

TASS, DPA SIGN INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

LD201631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov (TASS) -- A long-term agreement was signed here today on cooperation in the exchange of information between TASS and the West German agency, DPA. The agreement was signed on behalf of TASS by the agency's general-director, Sergey Losev, and on behalfof DPA by the chairman of its board Thilo Pohlert.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG

LD192227 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- A protocol was signed in Moscow today and took immediate effect on extending for a term of another ten years (till the end of 1994) an agreement on the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, dated November 19, 1974.

The sides also exchanged letters which provide that a long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, signed February 11, 1977, will remain in force for the entire term of operation of the mentioned agreement.

SOKOLOV, AKHROMEYEV MEET LIBYAN ARMY COMMANDER

PM211124 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, received on 20 November Brigadier General 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talk were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and other officials.

M. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in the Soviet Union, attended the meeting.

A dinner was held in honor of the Libyan guest.

The same day, Brig Gen 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

U.S. SEEN USING 'CHAD ISSUE' TO MALIGN LIBYA

LD201958 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] The U.S. Administration has been strongly intensifying its campaign against Libya recently, using the so-called Chad issue for this purpose. Hardly a week passed regarding France's announcement of the withdrawal of its interfering forces from Chad, when Western and particularly American papers began reporting that France might reintroduce its troops to Chad. It is evident that the American press has been trying to appease the U.S. State Department which is working to once again inflame the fire of conflict over Chad and force France into new interference in that country. It is for this reason that the U.S. State Department has persisted in spreading rumors that despite the agreement with Paris, Libya continues to maintain forces in northern parts of Chad. Some American papers have gone to the extent of intimating that a direct American military intervention in central Africa is possible.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has exposed this intrigue which was started by London [as heard] at his Valetta news conference. He said the United States wants to create a nuclear base in Chad and a station for spying electronically on African countries. It is for this reason that the American Administration has embarked on artificially playing up the Chadian conflict.

The Libyan leader added that his country was fully implementing its agreement with France regarding the mutual withdrawal from Chad of the French forces and the Libyan forces that support GUNT [Transitional National Union Government].

KUNA: USSR NOT TO ATTEND PALESTINE COUNCIL

LD210747 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (KUNA) -- Nayif Hawatimah, the leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has disclosed that the Soviet Union will not be sending a delegation to attend the meetings of the Palestine National Council to be held in the Jordanian capital of Amman tomorrow. He also expects "a surprise" to occur several hours before its opening.

He stressed that his organization will not attend the meeting of the Council and has accused Fatah of unilaterally violating the Aden-Algiers agreement.

PLO'S RABBUH STRESSES NEED FOR ARAB UNITY

LD201117 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 19 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] In Damascus recently I had a talk with Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, a prominent Palestinian figure and member of the PLO Executive Committee. The split in our ranks, 'Abd Rabbuh said, is a means by which the United States and its allies are striving to recoup their earlier losses in the Near East. We think that the basic factor for support of the Arab peoples' struggle in the Near East at this stage is the unity of all Arab, including Palestinian, patriots. A very dangerous situation has developed in our region. The United States and Israel are trying to capitalize on our differences of opinion to split the Palestine resistance movement and other Arab patriotic forces. The unity of Palestinian ranks, the concerted actions of the PLO together with Syria and the Lebanese people, primarily against Israeli occupation, their vigorous actions against imperialism and aggression by Israel -- it is only actions such as these which can wreck the intrigues that are threatening the future with a Palestinian problem, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh stressed.

SYRIAN CP'S BAKDASH REVIEWS PARTY'S ACTIVITY

PM151241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Kh. Bakdash, general secretary of the Communist Party of Syria Central Committee: "With Faith in the Future"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Syria [CPS] was formed at the end of October 1924. At that time, power in the country belonged to the foreign colonists and the large landowners and feudal lords who cooperated closely with them. Capitalism had only just begun to come into being in a number of sectors of the country's economy, and the nucleus of an industrial working class had begun to be formed along with it. The patriotic struggle, including armed struggle, against colonial usages was spreading in the country.

In that situation, under the influence of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which gave a strong boost to the development of the Arab national liberation movement, a number of representatives of the workers and the labor intelligentsia called for the creation of a communist party.

In the initial period of the party's activity, including the Syrian uprising of 1925-1927, its struggle was directed chiefly against colonialism and at achieving national independence. After the uprising the struggle continued in the form of demonstrations and national strikes which embraced the entire country.

Communists took an active part in them. Subject to persecution and arrest, they proudly and boldly appeared before the colonists' courts demanding freedom, the withdrawal of foreign occupation troops, and independence.

After the 7th Comintern Congress the CPS amended its tactics and called for the creation of a broad national and anticolonial front. The prospects for its activity broadened, and it ceased to be a force struggling in isolation against colonialism. People in other Arab countries began talking about the party and its new policy.

At the same time, the party was involved in organizing a workers' struggle to establish an 8-hour working day, ban arbitrary dismissals, pass laws on labor and social insurance, create independent class trade unions free from domination by capitalists and owners of small-scale production facilities, recognize 1 May as the workers' festival, and achieve equal rights for women.

The party demanded the granting of democratic freedoms and advanced the slogan "Land to the peasants." It was the country's first political organization to introduce socialist consciousness to the ranks of the working class and other working people.

It may be stated that the Communists' struggle for independence combined and merged organically with their struggle for democratic freedoms and constitutional rights.

Our party has always been and still is true to sincere patriotism and genuine internationalism. Friendship, cooperation, and alliance with the CPSU, the great Lenin's party, is the cornerstone of its strategy. On this path we have not retreated before any difficulties or any threats.

During the years of Hitlerite aggression against the USSR, the party waged a resolute struggle against the supporters of national-chauvinist trends who maintained that victory for fascism would deliver the Arab countries from French and British colonialism. A broad campaign was mounted in support of the USSR, and Communist women organized knitting sweaters as symbolic gifts for Soviet Army servicemen.

Syria was the first Arab country to achieve independence as a result of its people's struggle and thanks to the support of the Soviet Union, which used its right of veto for the first time to secure the unconditional evacuation of French and British troops from Syrian territory. Since then the party has been resolutely upholding the independence won and opposing all kinds of Anglo-American colonialist plans. It came out against the Baghdad Pact, the "Greater Syria" project, the "Eisenhower doctrine," and other plans aimed at liquidating Syria's independence and restoring imperialist-colonial domination, as well as against dictatorial regimes intended to implement the designs of the colonists and their accomplices. That period saw the creation of Syria's first national parliamentary front consisting of the Communist Party, the Ba'th Party, and progressive sections of the national bourgeoisie.

During the years of Egyptian-Syrian unity, the Communist Party elaborated the foundations on which the union of two or more Arab countries should be based, demanding, in particular, that such a union be directed against imperialism, be of a democratic nature, and take account of the objective situation in each of them. However, these points were rejected, and the party was subjected to cruel repression.

The Ba'th Party acceded to power as a result of the movement [not further explained] on 8 March, 1983. In 1965, all enterprises and companies in the country belonging to the big bourgeoisie and, partly, the middle bourgeoisie were nationalized. A considerable state sector emerged in Syria's economy. Certain workers' rights, the most important of which was a ban on arbitrary dismissals, were also enshrined.

Our party supported those progressive transformations.

The National Progressive Front, which included the Ba'th Party, the CPS, and three other parties, was created in 1972. The Front still exists. Its chairman is Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Our party also consented to participate in the government, where it is represented by two communist ministers.

The U.S.-backed Israeli aggression of 1967 was unable to crush Syria. The attempts by the voices of Israeli-Zionist and American aggression to bring Syria to its knees during the liberation war of October 1973 failed in just the same way. That happened thanks to the Syrian people's staunchness, the courage of their servicemen, broad Arab solidarity with Syria, and the USSR's fraternal assistance.

Today Syria plays a leading role in the pan-Arab struggle against U.S.-Israeli hegemony in our region.

The CPS resolutely supports the patriotic, anti-imperialist policy which Syria, on the whole, pursues, and it advocates continuing and deepening it. This is reflected in all the CPS' activity and in its cooperation with the Ba'th Party and the other organizations which make up the National Progressive Front.

Syria has struggled and is struggling resolutely for the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, and it has opposed the Camp David policy and the "Reagan plan," which are aimed at undermining the just resolution of the Palestinian problem, the creation of military bases in our region, and the presence of naval armadas in its waters. It has supported and continues to support the Palestinian Arab people's right to return to the motherland, to self-determination, and to create their own independent national state on their native land. Syria played an important role in abrogating the agreement imposed on Lebanon on 17 May 1983, an action that struck a serious blow against the Camp David compact and the policy of separate deals.

The Syrian Arab Republic supports the Soviet proposals on convening an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, and the initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, delivering mankind from nuclear catastrophe, and preserving peace throughout the world. Our country is developing comprehensive relations with the USSR, which were crowned by the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty.

The CPS struggles to preserve and strengthen the progressive socioeconomic transformations implemented in the country and to ensure that Syria continues once again to advance along the path of social progress. It upholds its positions on questions connected with the broadening of democracy for progressive, national-patriotic forces and with the interests of workers and working peasants and emphasizes the need for decisive action toward liquidating the positions of the parasitic and bureaucratic bourgeoisie; this is a very important condition for strengthening the national economy and raising the living standards of the masses.

Firmly upholding its positions on these questions, our party supports Syria's general political ine and advocates its continuity because, on one hand, it is patriotic and, on the other, it combines harmoniously with progressive mankind's struggle against the threat of world nuclear war and for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

The Syrian people, like all fraternal Arab peoples, experience feelings of sincere gratitude and cordial appreciation toward the great Soviet people for the great and multifaceted political, economic, and military support that they have given the national liberation movement.

United ideologically and politically on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the CPS is marching forward, strengthening organizationally, and overcoming the objective and subjective difficulties that arise on this path. The CPS is full of optimism and faith in the future of its people; national liberation movements worldwide; and the cause of peace, social progress, and socialism throughout the world.

IRAN SEEN AS TARGET OF U.S. 'NUCLEAR PLANS'

NC210930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Konstantin Chernenko's answers to the NBC correspondent's questions have been widely welcomed by the world's social circles. According to India's PATRIOT newspaper, the world paid great attention to Chernenko's answers because the Soviet leader reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness to resolutely defend peace and to struggle to overcome the danger of a nuclear calamity.

You know that the Soviet Union's efforts to defend peace and consolidate the foundations of universal peace meet the interests of all countries and nations, without exception. This is because if a nuclear war breaks out, none of us will remain.

The nuclear missiles that the United States has now deployed in some West European countries are not only lethally dangerous for European countries, but also for other regions that are located within the range of these missiles, specifically the Near East and Iranian territory. The missiles deployed on the U.S.-British base on Diego Garcia island in the Indian Ocean also threaten Iran and other regional countries.

As for your country, it should be said that a very specific role has been allocated for it in the Pentagon's nuclear plans. For example in the [name indistinct] plan that was approved by the U.S. leadership, inflicting nuclear blows on airports and other targets in Iran has been considered. U.S. warships and aircraft, presently deployed in the Persian Gulf, are armed with nuclear weapons. This weapon is placed at the disposal of the Rapid Deployment Force, which primarily formed to crush participants in national liberation movements in the Near East.

These facts allow us to realistically judge how pressingly important the Soviet Union's proposals on the arms race -- both nuclear and conventional -- are. I believe that the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at turning the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf into areas of peace are extremely interesting for the Iranians. In the Soviet Union's opinion, in order to achieve this end the setting up of foreign military bases and the deployment of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons in this region should be refrained from, and the littoral countries' sovereignty and the nonalignment that they have selected should be respected.

It can be easily envisaged how much the steps proposed by the Soviet Union will help to improve the situation of your region. The reason for the emergence of tension that is seen in the area today is exactly because of those things that the Soviet Union opposes -- in other words, foreign intervention in regional affairs and military preparation by U.S. imperialists and their allies in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.. Everyone also knows that the situation is aggravated by the Iran-Iraq war, which has been going on for more than 4 years. This war also emerged as a result of imperialist provocations, and foreign forces that are enemies of the two Islamic countries and are fanning the flames of this war.

Those people who believe that security can be ensured by building mountains of weapons and supporting bloody conflicts are very mistaken. It is necessary to point out that the monarchy followed this same path, but participation in the arms race and in the imperialists' military pacts did not save it from downfall and destruction.

In his answers to the NBC correspondent, K. Chernenko pointed out: It is, above all, important to understand the fact that the arms race is unable to insure anyone's security. It is also [word indistinct] that relations between countries in practice be based on the principle of equality by bearing in mind the just rights of countries and without harming the interests of third countries.

USSR, ALGERIA SIGN HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PROTOCOL

LD211053 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers Nov 21 TASS -- The USSR Health Minister Sergey Burenkov who is staying in Algeria on an official visit and the Health Minister of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Kamal al-Din Hovou signed Tuesday a protocol on the development of cooperation between the two countries. It will be implemented by the ministries and research institutions working in the spheres of the hygiene of labour and professional diseases, medical parasitology, pharmacology, the organization of the health service and in other spheres of mutual interest.

TASS NOTES IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS

LD210908 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad November 21 TASS -- Over the past twenty-four hours, Iraqi Airforce planes flew 148 combat missions, attacking the positions of Iranian troops in the central and southern sectors of the front, says the communique of the Iraqi high military command. In the central sector and in the area east of Basra, Iraqi shelling inflicted losses on the Iranian side in manpower and materiel.

Nicosia November 21 TASS -- According to an IRNA (Iran) agency report, over the past twenty-four hours artillery duels were fought on the sectors of the front west of Bakhtaran, Ilam and in Khuzestan Province. There are losses among Iraqi servicemen. Several infantry fortifications and observation posts were destroyed. Iraqi troops, the report says, shelled the city of Abadan.

ANGOLA PRESENTS TERMS FOR CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

PM202011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Angola's Proposal"]

[Text] Havana, 16 Nov -- The Government of the People's Republic of Angola has put forward new initiatives aimed at settling the situation in southern Africa, reports the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, referring to the Angolan news agency ANGOP. Angola, the article says, proposes concluding a corresponding agreement with the participation of Angola, Cuba, the South-West African People's Organization, [SWAPO] and South Africa, for which the UN Security Council would be the guarantor. Speaking in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, Angolan President J.E. dos Santos said that these initiatives are dictated by Angola's desire for a speedy settlement of the Namibian question, the paper notes. They have also been advanced in connection with the delay in the withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory and the breakdown in talks between SWAPO and South Africa through the fault of the Pretoria regime.

In accordance with the principles expounded by the Angolan side to the UN Secretary General and also in the joint Cuban-Angolan statements of 4 February 1982 and 19 March 1984, the President said, the Angolan Government has transmitted to the U.S. Government proposals containing the basis for discussion of a common agreement on the security of Angola and the independence of Namibia. They include four main points: the completion of the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, the halting of all kinds of support for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola counterrevolutionary group, the liquidation of its bases in Namibia, and the fulfillment of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435. Upon the fulfillment of these conditions and also after the deployment of Namibia and UN forces and the reduction of the South African forces there to 1,500 infantrymen, Angola and Cuba could begin the gradual withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists from Angola.

This is the official position of the Angolan Government, J.E. dos Santos indicated. The U.S. Administration has again been granted and opportunity to display a serious approach to this question and practical readiness to settle the region's problems by peaceful means on the basis of respect for the peoples' sovereignty and their right to self-determination.

PLANNED FRENCH, IVORIAN MANEUVERS CRITICIZED

LD201841 Moscow TASS in International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, 20 Nov (TASS) -- Some of the most major joint military maneuvers by the armed forces of France and the Ivory Coast have been fixed for 25-30 November this year. AFP reports this, quoting informed sources in Abidjan. Some 1,700 French paratroopers from the staff of select subunits deployed at French military bases in Abidjan, Dakar, and Libreville, and also more than 3,000 servicemen of the Ivorian Army will be operating on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. It is planned to bring French naval vessels up to the shores of this African country. Jaguar attack planes, Puma and Alouette helicopters, and Transall transport aircraft will provide support from the air.

In the opinion of political observers, the forthcoming maneuvers have been planned by France as a display of strength in relation to African peoples who express growing dissatisfaction with France's neocolonial policy on the continent.

Subject to condemnation are the interference by Paris in the affairs of Chad and the Central African Republic and the escalation of the French military presence in Africa to preserve its zone of influence there.

In the exercises in the Ivory Coast Paris intends to check combat readiness of the so-called "Rapid Actions Forces" modeled on the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces" of the United States. According to French Defense Minister C. Hernu, one of the most important functions of the "Rapid Actions Forces" is to "intervene in the shortest time possible at the request of countries with whom France has concluded agreements on military aid." Such interference under various pretexts is already actively being carried out. As C. Hernu has pointed out, the combat actions by subunits of the French army in 1984 "have surpassed all expectations in regard to operations outside the country."

MOSCOW TV REPORTS DELIVERY OF AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD210451 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The delivery of food and other necessities to the regions of Ethiopia suffering from drought continues. Soviet aircraft and helicopters are providing a continuous transfer of all kinds of aid to the country areas that are the most difficult to access. People are being evacuated from the disaster regions.

AFRICANS REALIZING U.S. AID MEANS OF PRESSURE

LD202034 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 20 TASS -- Recently the U.S. mass media have launched a propaganda campaign which representatives of developing countries to the United Nations view as an attempt to use U.S. aid as a tool of subversion against Socialist Ethiopia. Some newspapers, relying on statements by Washington officials, make gross attacks on the government of that independent African state. They claim that victims of the drought are being saved by U.S. aid rather than by the Ethiopian authorities. This trick is nothing new. There have been many occasions when the imperialist forces, crying out loud about the West's "generosity", had very definite though secret political plans.

Africans are coming to the conclusions that at the present stage U.S. "aid" is becoming one of the main means of Washington's pressure on sovereign states in the continent. Most of the delegates to the 20th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity, which ended in Addis Ababa, were unanimous that the main cause of the aggravation of Africa's economic situation is the neocolonialist policy of the imperialist forces. The purpose of this policy is further to enhance the dependence of African countries on the crisis-stricken capitalist states.

IZVESTIYA ON NICARAGUA'S NEED FOR SELF-DEFENSE

PM201318 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA PRESS SERVICE report: "Behind the Screen of Fabricated Pretexts"]

[Text] Nicaraguan President-Elect D. Ortega has spoken in favor of organizing a meeting with President Reagan to discuss ways to overcome the critical situation in Central America. "We are prepared to hold the meeting anywhere in order to help ease tension between the two countries," he declared. This call, however, has still not generated a positive response from Washington. It would appear that people there would prefer a different "scenario" for the development of events. THE NEW YORK TIMES has written in this connection:

"The story about the nonexistent MIG fighters again indicates that the Reagan administation's real aim is to overthrow the Sandinist government. One must really wear rose-colored glasses to believe its explanations."

The accusations leveled against the Sandinists boil down to beating the "war threat" drum -- it is claimed that Nicaragua is arming itself to the teeth. Meanwhile, there is complete silence about the facts of the Honduran Army's arms upgrading, the building of airfields in Costa Rica's border regions, and the deliveries of modern combat equipment to El Salvador's military. "Some U.S. Government officials," the very same NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "have been ready for a long time now to exploit if not the delivery of MIG's, then at least the possibility of it occurring."

And even if modern interceptor fighters did appear in Nicaragua? So what? Each country is entitled to acquire the weapons it needs to ensure the security of its borders. U.S. Air Force supersonic aircraft violate Nicaragua's air space several times a day and overfly its territory. Equivalent weapons are needed for defense against their intrusion. The point, however, does not concern aircraft. The point concerns principles.

D. Ortega firmly declared that Nicaragua is fully entitled to acquire any type of weapons it may need to ensure its self-defense. The Pentagon's claim that Nicaragua is receiving offensive weapons, he emphasized, is just a fabricated pretext to justify the White House's militarist actions.

USSR SENDS FOOD, MACHINERY TO NICARAGUA

LD202313 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet Union has delivered 9,000 tons of rice to Nicaragua as a gift to the people of that country. A Radio Moscow reporter says that five Societ freighters unloaded in the Pacific port of Corinto in the past few days, delivered tractors, trucks and road-building machines.

JOINT U.S.-HONDURAN MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN

LD201400 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Havana November 20 TASS -- Joint American-Honduran military exercises have started on Honduran territory close to the Salvadoran border. According to PRENSA LATINA news agency, their objective is to master anti-guerrilla warfare.

Involved in the exercises are American-made spy planes which were repeatedly used for reconnaissance flights over positions of Salvodoran insurgents fighting for the freedom and independence of their country.

PRENSA LATINA quotes a U.S. military spokesman in San Jose as saying that the current manoeuvres are part of preparations for large-scale joint American-Honduran war games scheduled for 1985.

MEXICAN DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS U.S. POLICY

LD200739 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City November 20 TASS -- A mass demonstration in protest at the United States' aggressive policies in Central America has been held in the Mexican capital. Several thousand demonstrators carried streamers reading "Hands off Nicaragua", "Solidarity with Salvadoran people's struggle."

The demonstrators, who marched through central streets of the capital, chanted, "No to U.S. aggression in Central America", "Freedom to Chilean people", "Shame on Reagan administration."

The chairman of the Mexican peace movement, Carlos Sapata Vela, warned about dangerous consequences of U.S. armed intervention. Washington, he told a meeting of Mexican public, will not achieve an easy victory over Nicaragua whose people are prepared to repulse the aggressor with arms in hands. Washington's criminal actions in Central America, he stressed, will backfire against the United States.

KOSOLAPOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM COLOMBIA

PM191654 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Return Home"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by R.I. Kosolapov, CPSU Central Committee member, and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, which took part in the work of the 14th Colombian Communist Party Congress, returned to Moscow from Colombia on 15 November.

PRAVDA CARRIES U.S. CP'S GOSR MESSAGE

PM201419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrade Chernenko!

On the 67th anniversay of the glorious, victorious Great October Revolution which marked the beginning of mankind's definitive liberation from exploitation, the U.S. Communist Party sends you and the entire Soviet people the warmest congratulations.

Your unflinching devotion and loyalty to the cause of peace and your persistent selfless struggle for peace is a light which dispels the shadows of war over every home in every city, village, and settlement throughout the world, wherever people treasure peace. Your persistent struggle aimed at the achievement of accords on ways to stop the arms race and eliminate all nuclear arms on the basis of equality and identical security, a struggle which you wage in conditions of imperialist claims and slander, particularly from U.S. imperialism -- the source of the danger of war and of anticommunism and antisovietism -- is warmly welcomed on all continents.

Your persistence in putting forward numerous peace initiatives and specific, consistent proposals for confidence-building measures serves the ideals which inspire countries and peoples with hope. Your courage raises the morale of the oppressed throughout the world. Your unswerving support for all liberation movements waging the struggle to throw off the yoke of colonialism and neocolonialism has won you recognition among all peoples.

Thanks to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, so creatively translated into reality by your party and further developed in the process of creating conditions for the Soviet people's socioeconomic prosperity and cultural development, the Soviet Union has become a model for all those struggling to do away with the cruel and inhuman system of capitalist exploitation. Your struggle in defense of peace and for the freedom and democratic rights of all peoples and your proletarian internationalism have won you the cordial gratitude of billions of people.

We are confident that, also in the 68th year after the revolution, the numerous milestones with which you have marked your road to lasting peace will continue to serve as beacons, to multiply, and to prompt the gratitude and ardent approval of millions more people throughout the world.

With comradely greetings,

Henry Winston, national chairman,

Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party

NEW UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD201052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1023 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Tashkent, 20 Nov (TASS) -- Gayrat Kadyrov, a 45-year-old engineer, has been appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan (a Soviet republic in Central Asia). Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev has been released from these duties on his retirement on pension.

Kadyrov was born in Tashkent and comes from a worker family. In 1962 he finished the polytechnical institute in his native city. With a degree in engineering and electromechanics, Kadyrov went to the new industrial center, the town of Chirchik. Here, he worked as a designer at the electrical transformer works, later headed the design and technology bureau, and directed a sector of the Chirchik branch of the All-Union Institute of Transformer Manufacture.

Communists of the works where Gayrat Kadyrov started his working career elected him secretary of their party organization. After studying at the higher party school, he was elected first secretary of the Chirchik town committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Later he worked as head of the Department of Heavy Industry of the Central Committee of the republic Communist Party, and in January of this year he was elected secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee. Gayrat Kadyrov is a deputy of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet.

UZBEK BROADCASTING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REPLACED

PM191107 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 6 November front-pages a decree, which reads as follows:

"Decree of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade I.T. Yusupova as chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting

"The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Inkilab Tursunovna Yusupova be appointed chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

"A. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

"Tashkent, 5 November 1984"

The same issue also carries on page 4 an unattributed "News Item" which reads as follows:

"The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ubaydulla Yakubovich Ilbragimov from his duties as chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting on his retirement."

DEPUTY MINISTER PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

PM161707 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 30 carries on page 557 two USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Arkhipov and Administrator of Affairs Smirtyukov.

The first is "On the appointment of Comrade A.N. Bevzenko as deputy minister of railways," dated 24 August 1984, and the second "On the appointment of Comrade Ye.V. Bornikov as USSR deputy ministry of industrial construction and the release from these duties of Comrade A.V. Zaytsev in connection with his retirement," dated 28 August 1984. On page 558 it carries a decree signed by Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov and Smirtyukov "Relieving Comrade S.S. Nikitin from his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism in connection with his reassignment," dated 4 September 1984.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO DISCUSS 1985 STATE PLAN

LD201447 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- The bill on the state plan of the USSR for 1985 is to be discussed at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which is to meet in the Kremlin next week. Tens of thousands of people participated in drafting the bill. This plan stems from the basic provisions of the five-year plan for 1981-1985 which was submitted in its time for nation-wide discussion, which involved tens of millions of people.

This is the usual practice in legislative work, said chief of the department under the Secretariat of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yuriy Korolev. He answered questions of a TASS correspondent, linked with legislative activities of the Soviet Parliament.

"The most important distinctive feature of law-making in the Soviet Union is its genuine and very broad democratism," said Yuriy Korolev. "It would be no exaggeration to say that every law in the USSR, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the country, is a manifestation of the people's sovereign state will. Exactly that will moves the whole law making process, from the legislative initiative to adoption of the legislative act itself".

A senior official of the apparatus of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet recalled that, for instance, the recent series of laws of the USSR, aimed at protection of nature, has been the result of broad discussion of problems of environmental protection by the public of the country. Proposals to draw up and adopt a number of laws were made at numerous meetings devoted to these questions. That was taken up by the government. [sentence as received] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussed and approved of the legislative initiative. The basic principles of legislation on land and water, on the bowels of the earth, on forests, on air pollution, on protection and use of fauna, etc., were thus drafted, submitted for nationwide discussion and then adopted by the Soviet Parliament.

The participation of the broad masses of the people in the law-making process helps the USSR Supreme Soviet to adopt such acts which take into account the interests of all social strata and groups of Soviet society, said our interlocutor. For instance, in the initial draft law on state pensions it was recorded that men in the USSR get the right to old-age pension upon reaching the age of 60, while women -- the age of 55. The discussion of the bill helped specify that article, to make it more fair. I remember a group of women from the Ukraine submitting in the process of the discussion the proposal to make the age qualification for mothers with many children still lower. Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet supported the proposal and by law it was established that women who gave birth and raised five or more children, get the right to pension at the age of 50.

There are many such examples. The discussion of every bill brings ever new evidence of usefulness of broad involvement of people in the legislative process.

I do not want to abuse figures, but still I shall recall that more than 100 million people participated, for instance, in the discussion of the school reform bill or the draft law on work personnels. They made hundreds of thousands of remarks and proposals. All these proposals were collected, processed, summarized, discussed and frequently, in the final account, those proposals enriched the bill.

Thus, every law of the USSR is the creation not only of collective labour of Soviet parliament deputies but also the collective thought of a great number of people, the result of comparison of the most different viewpoints, selection of the most precise wordings, analysis of thousands upon thousands of letters and proposals which come from citizens of the country to state power organs. Soviet laws are genuinely people's laws, created in the interests and with direct participation of the Soviet people. It is exactly this way that one may characterize in brief legislative acts adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yuriy Korolev said in conclusion.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS PLENUM

LD200056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] A RSFSR Council of Ministers session was held 19 November. It examined the question of a long-term program of land improvement and for raising the efficiency of utilizing improved lands in the Russian Federation for the purpose of ensuring a steady buildup in food reserves. A resolution adopted on this question envisages that by the year 2000 the republic's irrigated land area will be increased to 10.2 million hectares and that of drained lands to 8.8 million hectares and that the output from these lands will be brought to 10 million metric tons of grain.

The session discussed the draft plan for the Russian Federation's economic and social development and the republic's draft state budget for next year. The drafts submitted envisage growth rates for some of the most important economic indicators which will be higher than the average for the previous years of the current 5-year period. Taking account of the discussion held, the RSFSR Council of Ministers in general approved the Russian Federation's draft plan and budget for next year and made the decision to table the drafts in question for examination by the next session of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

VARIOUS REPUBLICS' CP CENTRAL COMMITTEES MEET

In Lithuania 20 Nov

LD202151 Moscow Domestic Servicein Russian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] A Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held in Vilnius today. The results of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization stemming from the decisions of the plenum and the speech there by Comrade Chernenko, were discussed.

The rapporteur at the plenum, Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers, noted that three quarters of the area which was in need of improvement [okulturivaniye] has been drained. The most important task now is to enhance the efficiency of use of drained and also irrigated land. The way to resolve the task is the integrated approach to the utilization of improved land, and the speediest attainment of planned yields on every hectare. The plenum mapped out measures for further improvement of organizational, political, and economic work by party organs, and for mobilization of labor collectives for the successful completion of the 5-year plan and a worthy welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In Kirgiziya 17 Nov

LD171702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] A plenum of the Kirgiziya Communist Party Central Committee today discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October 1984 Plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization in carrying out its decisions and the instructions of Comrade Chernenko. It was noted in the report of Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiziya Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches, that in recent years, the material-technical base of agricultural production has been strengthened. The industry is making ever wider use of the achievements of science and front-rank practice.

In Turkmenia 3 Nov

WA191430 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] On 3 November, in Ashkhabad, the 19th Plenum of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee took place.

First Secretary of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee M.G. Gapurov delivered a report entitled "The Results of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organizations Resulting From the Decisions of the Plenum and the Speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko at the Plenum." Taking part in the discussion of the report were: First Secretary of Chardzhou Obkom R. Khudayberdiev; Chairman of the Kolkhoz "40 Years of the TuSSR" in Tashauz Rayon S. Rozmetov; Minister of Turkmen Land Improvement and Water Management A. Khodzhamuradov; a kolkhoz worker from the "Pravda" Kolkhoz in Kaakhkin Rayon, A. Amammayeva; First Secretary of the Tashauz Obkom B. Atayev; First Secretary of the Krasnovodsk Obkom E.T. Mitrin; First Secretary of the Mary Oblast A. Akgayev; Chief Administrator of "Glavkarakumstroy" A. Charyev; Second Secretary of the Ashkhabad Obkom V.V. Mikhaylov; First Secretary of the Kushkin Raykom A. Khummedov; PMK-I bulldozer operator of the "Tashauzvodostroy" Union in Ilyalin Rayon, B. Allakulyev; and First Secretary of the Khalach Rayon N. Akyev.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the issue in question. The manager of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Production, B.M. Istomin, participated in the work of the plenum.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum completed its work.

UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU HOLDS PLENUM

GF201642 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] At its latest meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has discussed the obligations of the republic's party, soviet, and economic organs and communal organizations in realizing the recommendations put forward in the address Comrade Chernenko delivered at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the 1985 state plan for the USSR's social and economic development and the state budget.

The decision charged oblast, city, and rayon party committees, chief administrations, and soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs to organize their work aimed at realizing the plans for 1985 and successfully accomplishing the tasks of the 5-year plan period with great responsibility. The duty is to upgrade production, [words indistinct], completely fulfill contractual obligations for the delivery of manufactured products, and significantly increase [words indistinct].

It recommended that the general move toward upgrading production in every domain be consolidated. Meanwhile, significant attention should be focused on the question of strengthening moral and material (?resources). [sentence indistinct] The ministries, administrations, unions, factories, and organizations were recommended to always improve the pace of production and the effort made to realize the work and services assigned to them. It is necessary to make a successful assessment of the heavy tasks stipulated by the plan and the work that has to be carried out during the (?forthcoming period). The party committees were charged with the task of further improving guidance in the economic field and strengthening their party and political activity among [word indistinct].

The meeting discussed the work carried out by the collegium of the Uzbek Ministry of Construction Materials Industry in the field of preparing, organizing, and disciplining its cadres as required by the decisions adopted by the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau asked the ministry collegium to take the necessary measures for fully adhering to Leninist principles stipulating the improvement of the work of cadres, increasing their responsibility in the work assigned to them, and attracting officials willingly toward political virtues. The party organization of the ministry apparatus was recommended to widely utilize party norms and methods in upgrading the style and form applied in work and in strengthening its control over the activity of its officials and the effort made for realizing its decisions.

The decision of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers related to the results of the republic-wide socialist competition for marking the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party was approved. The decision will be published in the press. [sentence indistinct]

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also discussed a number of matters related to party guidance in the republic's economic, social, and political life.

USSR TRADE UNION AKTIV MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD202354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A meeting of the country's trade union aktiv took place in Moscow today. Tasks of trade union organizations arising from the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and from the theses and conclusions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's plenum speech have been examined. The meeting's participants spoke with special interest of the necessity of strengthening the role of trade union organizations in the development of initiative and efficiency, in strengthening discipline and order, and in raising the working people's economic and moral interest in an effective utilization of land.

The decision of the AUCCTU to make an extra issue a year, for those employed in land improvement schemes, of passes for treatment and holidays, of literature for libraries, and sports equipment was received with approval. Control over timely handing over for use of housing, schools, facilities for children in preschool age, and culture and consumer services facilities for land improvement workers will be reinforced.

REPUBLIC HEADS ADDRESS PEOPLE'S CONTROL AKTIVS

Usubaliyev in Kirgiziya

LD182211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of Kirgizia's People's Control was held in Frunze today. It discussed the tasks of committees, groups, and posts stemming from the speech by Comrade Chernenko at the All-Union People's Controllers' Conference, and from the results of the conference. The report by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the republic's scouts [dozornyy] are in the front line of the struggle to speed up the rate of scientific-technological progress and for the use of reserves in enhancing production efficiency and quality of work. At the same time, those who spoke said, the people's controllers are still not making full use of their rights and opportunities. Individual works, factories, and farms are systematically failing to cope with fulfillment of plan tasks, and organs of people's control are not displaying persistence in eliminating shortcomings, and are reconciling themselves to mismanagement. Specific measures for further improvement of the activities of the republic's people's controllers were mapped out.

Vaino in Estonia

LD172324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] The tasks deriving from Comrade Chernenko's speech at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers and from the results of the conference were discussed at a meeting of the aktiv of Estonian people's controllers which took place today.

In the report and speeches made by Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers, stress was laid upon the fact that the work of inspectors was especially fruitful where they enjoy the wide support of the initiative of the masses. There are now about 70,000 people's controllers in the system of people's control organs in the republic. Their major task is to raise to a qualitatively new level all work on carrying out monitoring of the fulfillment of party directives, Soviet laws, and government decisions.

Speakers pointed out that in the republic there are enterprises and farms which fail to fulfill plans and deliveries in accordance with their agreed obligations, expend excessive amounts of raw and other materials, and commit infringements of technological discipline and labor organization. The attention of people's controllers should be directed toward eliminating these shortcomings as rapidly as possible. Shitov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control, spoke at the meeting.

Demirchyan in Armenia

GF171818 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The republic's People's Control Committee held an aktiv meeting at the session hall of the republic's Supreme Soviet in Yerevan today. The participants reviewed the tasks of the republic's People's Control Committee organs emerging from the instructions in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Union People's Control Committee's Conference and the results of the conference.

At the presidium were Comrades Karen Demirchyan, Babken Sarkisov, Gennadiy Andreyev, Karlen Dallakyan, Vladimir Galumyan, Leonid Nersesyan, Grant Voskanyan, Suren Petrosyan, Ayda Topuzyan, Martin Arutyunyan, Gerassim Martirosyan, and Levon Saakyan; Deputy Chairmen of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium (?Dzhankik) Aliyev and Oganes Bagdasaryan; Aleksandr Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Yuriy Khodzhamiryan, Grant Ayrapetyan, and Grant Sagoyan; Vladimir Polyakov, CPSU Central Committee official; and other party and Soviet officials.

Tha aktiv meeting was opened by Gerasim Martirosyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the republic's People's Control Committee. The CPSU Politburo under the leadership of Comrade Chernenko was elected as an honorary presidium.

Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech during the meeting. He said: "The All-Union People's Control Committees Conference held on 5 October reviewed an important question. In his speech Comrade Chernenko highly appreciated the role of the people's control in the socialist construction."

Comrade Demirchyan added: "Our republic as the entire country is concluding the 4th year of the 5-year plan period with notable successes. Certainly the people's control organs have a role in this work. The year 1985 is a unique date in our country's life, it is the year for preparations for the party's 27th congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory. The Soviet people are endeavoring to welcome these events with notable achievements in all sectors of economic and public life. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee is confident that the people's control organs will contribute in every way to guiding the efforts of the workers toward the fulfillment of the economic and social plans. Particular attention should be paid to the above-plan increase of labor productivity, to the additional reduction of prime costs, to the unreserved fulfillment of contractual obligations and saving of raw materials and material and energy reserves.

"The people's control organs should also make great effort to cut the losses in the agricultural provisions to the minimum, to introduce scientific and technological achievements in production, and to radically improve the state of capital construction."

Comrade Demirchyan set the task of promoting the responsibility of the Communists in the ranks of people's control groups and (?teams), and improving the efficiency of the [word indistinct]. He expressed confidence that the republic's people's control organs will have as a guide for their activities the instructions mentioned in Comrade Chernenko's speech and will honorably fulfill the tasks set before them.

Gerasim Martirosyan, chairman of the republic's People's Control Committee, delivered a speech. He reported on the results of the work and the future tasks of the people's control organs and public controllers. Following that, views were exchanged.

Nikolay Danilenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control, delivered a speech. The meeting adopted a decision in accordance with the reviewed question. The republican aktiv meeting of the People's Control Committee then concluded.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES PARTY CONTROL OFFICIALS

LD201904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] A conference of party commissions attached to the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, to kraykoms, obkoms, district committees and town committeees, and responsible secretaries of the party commissions of the USSR Armed Forces political organs took place in the CPSU Central Committee on 19 and 20 November.

Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on the work and tasks of the organs of party control to further strengthen party and state discipline and step up the struggle against violations of communist morals.

The report reflects some of the most important questions of the party's economic and social policies, tasks set by the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, theses and conclusions contained in the works and speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and in his speech at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo devoted to examining the question on approving the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR 1985 state budget.

The growth in the scope and complexity of the tasks of economic and culture construction, the report noted, requires a further perfecting of the selection, placing, and training of cadres, and an all-around improvement in controling and checking the discharge of duties which, as Lenin taught, are an integral component part of the whole organizational and educational activity of the party.

A deep understanding of the fact that party control bears a political character serves as a precise guideline for party controllers and enables them to approach the organization of verification procedures from a position of the interests of the whole party and whole state, to uncover and remove all that is alien to communist morals and to the values of the Soviet way of life.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PUBLIC POLITICAL READING

LD202312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Public political readings dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and which commenced today will continue in Moscow until May 1985.

In his speech, Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Gorkom first secretary, emphasized that Muscovites, like all Soviet people, were enthusiastically preparing to mark the glorious date in the fatherland's history.

A report entitled, "The CPSU -- The Inspirer and Organiser of the Soviet People's Heroic Struggle in the Great Fatherland War 1941-1945," was delivered at the opening of the public political readings by Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

DEMICHEV AT MEETING HONORING NORTH OSETIAN ASSR

LD202122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Days of literature and art from the Severo Osetinskaya ASSR opened solemnly today in the State Central Concert Hall in Moscow.

They are being held in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the autonomous republic. Present at the concert were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister; Comrade Shauro, chief of the Cultural Department at the CPSU Central Committee and leaders of party and administrative organizations in the Severo Osetinskaya ASSR.

PACIFIST GROUP COFOUNDER 'FORCIBLY EXPATRIATED'

NC151651 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, Nov 15 (AFP) -- A founder-member of an illegal group of Soviet pacifists has been forcibly expatriated to Austria with his family, a dissident source said here today. The source said that the man, Vladimir Fleishgakker, his wife Maria and their 18-month daughter were told at short notice they would have to leave the country. They did so yesterday. The step follows the conscription into the army of another member of the group, Nikolay Khramov, who was called up against his will and sent to a region bordering China.

The pacifist movement, called "The Group for Establishing Trust Between the Soviet Union and the United States," was created in June 1982 and has been involved in public activities like collecting signatures and distributing pamphlets. Another of the group's founders, Sergei Batovrin, was forcibly expatriated last May.

Another Cofounder Detained

NC161335 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Moscow, Nov 16 (AFP) -- Soviet secret police today arrested Vladimir Brodskiy, the leader of an unofficial pacifist group, as he was talking to a Western journalist in a Moscow street, reliable sources said. He becomes the third pacifist militant to incur official sanction inside a week. Reliable sources said he was hustled away to an unknown destination by two KGB agents and a policeman in uniform, and the journalist was prevented from going with him. Mr Brodskiy helped to found in June 1982 the "Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the Soviet Union and the United States," which has collected signatures and distributed leaflets calling on both superpowers to destroy their nuclear arsenals.

FRG PAPER REPORTS MALTREATMENT OF USSR PRISONERS

DW161109 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Stuttgart -- According to Bishop Helmut Frenz, secretary general of the German section of Amnesty International (AI), the situation of the prisoners in the Soviet Union's prisons and penal camps cannot be described "dramatically enough." Speaking over Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, Frenz said that hunger is used as "a kind of torture" in the institutions.

Prisoners in Soviet prisons are degraded to "production machines" without even receiving the "care and maintenance machines get," he said. Frenz pointed out that those sentenced to forced labor are considered to be "disposable products." Prisons in the Soviet Union have been developed into production places where prisoners must "show top performance," he said. The AI secretary general estimated that the number of people imprisoned for political reasons amounts to "at least 10,000." However, in view of the difficulties in obtaining information, there could be many more, he added.

UNIQUE OIL EXTRACTION METHOD USED IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD192254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] On the Mangyshlak peninsula 500,000 metric tons of oil and gas condensate has been extracted over the plan since the start of the 5-year plan period.

[Unidentified correspondent] The Uzen deposit produces over half of all oil from Kazakhstan. This oil is unique in its composition, being almost half paraffin and asphalt tar substances. Extracting such oil is very tricky because at temperatures below 32 degrees it solidifies and cannot be pumped. Researchers at the All-Union Oil and Gas Research Institute, along with workers from the Mangyshlakneft Oil Directoate, suggested an original method, unknown in world oil extraction, for tackling such seams. It consists of pumping hot sea water into the seam. This has been achieved here by laying a 150-km steel pipeline to bring water from the Caspian. The water is heated up at a boilerhouse operating on local natural gas, then pumped at pressure into the seams to soften the depoists. The productivity of a borehole is thus much increased. The economic effect of this innovation has already surpassed R100 million. Specialists believe the method will also yield good results at depoists in Tataria, Bashkiria, Udmurtia, West Siberia, and Perm and Kuybyshev Oblasts.

NEW AIRPORT OPENED IN EASTERN KAZAKHSTAN

PM141227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] Semipalatinsk, 31 Oct -- The first aircraft landed today at the new airport built in the rayon center at Aksuat in Semipalatinsk Oblast.

BRIEFS

NEW PASSENGER AIRLINERS -- The aviation works at Kuybyshev, which holds three orders, has carried out ahead of schedule an important item in its pledges for the year. The enterprise has turned out the first serial batch of new, modified TU-145M passenger airliners. The aircraft have improved control systems and navigational equipment, and compartments are roomier and more comfortable. The new planes will soon appear on the country's air routes. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Nov 84 LD]

HELICOPTERS FOR DOCK WORK -- Vladivostok pilots have learned the new job of airborne dock workers. For the first time in the country, they used helicopters in an experiement to load timber onto timber cargo vessels. The helicopters needed just 5 minutes to fill up one vessel. This method will not only enable timber to be shifted quickly and efficiently from inaccessible areas in the Maritime Kray Taiga without the need for building costly roads, but will also provide a way of delivering goods by helicopter to coastal areas with no dockside facilities in Chukotka, Kamchatka, and the Far North. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Nov 84 LD]

MORE ON ROCKET FORCES, ARTILLERY DAY CELEBRATION

Ustinov Order of Day

PM201231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order, 18 November 1984, No 245, Moscow"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, generals, and admirals! Comrade workers, technicians, and engineers in the defense industry! Comrade veterans of the Rocket Forces and Artillery!

On 19 November our country celebrates Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. The Soviet people and their Armed Forces are greeting this holiday in an atmosphere of the nationwide struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Soviet people warmly approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum. Through their selfless labor they are strengthening the socialist motherland's economic and defense might. The party's plans for economic and cultural building are being successfully implemented. The people's well-being is increasing steadily. The Rocket Forces and Artillery watch over the creative labor of Soviet people, within the single formation of the USSR Armed Forces. They have traveled a glorious combat path and written many bright chapters in the heroic annals of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the Rocket Forces and Artillery are equipped with first-class armaments and combat hardware and have at their disposal highly qualified cadres who are boundlessly devoted to their people and the cause of communism. True to combat traditions, the missilemen and artillerymen are preparing a fitting greeting for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. In the conditions of the complex international situation and the intensifying military preparations by the United States and its NATO allies, they are persistently improving their combat skill and are always ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday -- Rocket Forces and Artillery Day! I wish the Rocket Forces and Artillery personnel further successes in combat and political training, the strengthening of military discipline, and the heightening of vigilance and combat readiness! I wish defense industry workers the successful fulfillment of plan targets for the 11th 5-Year Plan and new achievements in creating and improving missile and artillery armaments. I wish Rocket Forces and Artillery veterans active, fruitful work in the military-patriotic education of young people and in preparing them for the defense of the gains of socialism!

To mark Rocket Forces and Artillery Day, I order: that festive firework displays take place at 2100 in the hero city of Moscow, our motherland's capital, and in the capitals of the union republics, the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, and the hero fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR! Long live the valiant Soviet Armed Forces and their Rocket Forces and Artillery! Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov

Yashin Article on Missiles

AU201553 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Nov 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Colonel General Yuriy Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Strategic Rocket Forces: "The Soviet Missiles Do Not Threaten Anyone", specially written for this daily NARODNA ARMIYA and dispatched through the NOVOSTI press agency, on the occasion of the day of Soviet Rocket Forces and Artillery -- 19 November]

[Text] The Soviet people and their soldiers are celebrating a remarkable holiday of the Soviet Armed Forces on 19 November -- the Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. This traditional holiday was established in memory of the defeat of the Hitler-fascist hordes near Stalingrad in 1942-43. We are celebrating our holiday under circumstances of a rather complicated international situation today. Despite the lessons of history, the present U.S. Administration openly proclaimed a "new crusade" aimed at destroying socialism as sociopolitical system.

Washington's aggressive and adventurous policy produced a drastic aggravation of the international situation and an increase of the real threat of a worldwide nuclear missile military conflagration. In taking into consideration all these facts, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are forced to devote unrelenting care to increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat power and readiness, as well as to increasing the readiness to resist any aggression whatsoever directed against the USSR, or against its allies and friends.

People in the West are trying to depict these justified and legitimate measurers of the Soviet State, aimed at consolidating its defense capacity, as a confirmation of the outdated myth about an alleged "Soviet danger." Behind the reiteration of an old lie, however, it is not difficult to detect the striving to conceal Washington's own intenttions which are dangerously threatening the cause of peace.

Mankind is aware of the fact that the striving for aggression and war is totally alien to the socialist system. The Soviet Armed Forces have never threatened anyone, they have never been the first to aim their weapons at other states and peoples. It is a historical truth that all measures connected with the perfection of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential have been and still are nothing but reciprocal measures under compulsion for the purpose of resisting the military threat of imperialism.

This was the case in the first postwar decade when, in responding to the nuclear blackmail exerted by Washington, the USSR was forced to develop its own nuclear missile weapons in order to guarantee a reliable defense of the motherland and of socialist achievements -- thus restoring the balance of military strategic forces in the world. This is precisely the case today when President Reagan's adminstration is openly voicing its intentions to disrupt this balance of forces and to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union, as well as to guarantee the opportunity for the United States to dictate its will to other states and peoples.

It is Washington, precisely, which has intensified the arms race to an unprecedented extent. In the forthcoming 5 years the U.S. military expenditures will reach the astronomical amount of $1.8 trillion. For 1985 alone, the U.S. Congress approved the budget of the Pentagon for nearly $300 billion. In addition to all this, we are not talking about a simple increase in the quantity of weapons and military equipment, but about the production and development of qualitatively new, even more destructive means of mass devastation.

This, according to the intentions of the Pentagon strategist, will strike a so-called "disarming" blow against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-countries and guarantee victory in a nuclear missile war.

It is Washington, precisely, that is expanding its preparations for using outer space for military purposes. It is Washington, precisely, that is deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles literally on the threshold of the Soviet Union and of its allies, missiles which are capable of reaching targets on Soviet territory within 8-10 minutes. The chief goal of this dangerous adventure is the effort to deprive the Soviet Union of the opportunity to strike an effective, reciprocal blow, namely the effort to disrupt the existing balance of forces in Europe and the world to the advantage of the United States.

We cannot fail to point out as follows: Superiority in nuclear weapons, which is the most ardent wish of the reactionary forces of American imperialism in their striving for worldwide domination, is likely to increase the threat of a nuclear conflict to a dangerous extent. This conflict, in itself, if implemented, would inevitably involve the whole world and threaten the life of all countries without exception.

This is precisely why the Soviet Union is once again forced to adopt reciprocal measures aimed at preventing the disruption of the military-strategic balance of forces. In this purpose, and in coordnation with the GDR and CSSR Government, Soviet operational-tactical missles have been deployed on the territories of these two countries. These are missiles with an increased scope of flight. Reciprocal measures have also been adopted as regards the territory in the immediate vicinity of the United States by increasing the number of Soviet submarines equipped with nuclear missile weapons stationed near the American coast. As regards their characteristic traits, the power, accuracy, scope, and speed of these weapons are fully adequate to reciprocate the threat represented by the American missiles deployed in Europe against the USSR and its allies. In responding to the actions of the United States, Soviet cruise missiles of a wide operational scope are being deployed. These reciprocal measures are tightly restricted (dozirany). They are observing and will observe the limits dictated by the actions of the United States and NATO.

It is a fact of exceptional importance that the Soviet Union and the socialist community member-countries in facing the growing military threat of imperialism, are organically combining the measures connected with the improvement of their defense power with the pursuit of their persistent struggle, based on principle, for the consolidation of the cause of peace and international security.

The Soviet Union is doing everything within its power to remove the threat of nuclear disaster menacing mankind. The USSR has submitted proposals for banning nuclear weapons, for the mutual renunciation of their use, and it has assumed the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

The Soviet Union is striving with consistency for the establishment of nuclear-free zones, for the nonuse of nuclear weapons against states which do not own such weapons and do not deploy such weapons on their territories. The Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of the militarization of outer space which involves a terrible danger for our entire planet.

We must state with regret that the specific and constructive peaceful initiatives of the USSR have so far failed to evoke any response among the U.S. and NATO ruling circles. Perhaps people in Washington and in the other NATO member-countries' capitals are ready to propose better methods of preventing war and for the consolidation of peace than those in the socialist countries' capitals?

The noisy propaganda campaign raised around Washington's so-called "peaceful proposals" is quite obviously aimed at creating this impression among the international public.

In reality, however, it has turned out that all these "peace-loving" proposals are by no means peaceful, because they pursue provoking goals -- namely, to untie Washington's hands for the purpose of further increasing the arms race, and by all means to achieve the undermining of the USSR's military defense power--while the gigantic military machinery of the Pentagon, machinery aimed at agression and war, should remain untouched.

As a matter of fact, these are erroneous calculations. They are in vain for the following two reasons: Namely, Washington will never succeed in deceiving anyone about its alleged peace-loving spirit, since it is basically rejecting the very basis of real security -- the principle of the countries' equality and equal security; and any effort to place the USSR into a position of inequality and to create an additional threat against the Soviet Union and all socialist community member-countries will always be doomed to failure. The Soviet Union and its allies possess and will always possess everything necessary to reliably defend their present and future, in order to resist any aggressor with devastating strength.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stated as follows: "Let everyone be aware of the fact that no adherents of military adventures will ever be capable of meeting us unprepared, that no potential aggressor can hope to escape our devastating reciprocal strike."

The soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces, including the Rocket and Artillery Forces, are constantly increasing their combat power; they are perfecting the military skill of the troops, and are vigilantly watching over our motherland's peace and security, over the achievements of socialism. The Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces which are celebrating their 25th anniversary in 1984 are equipped with weapons and technical combat equipment which are adequate to the greatest requirements of modern military art. This is an undeniable fact.

There is another undeniable fact as well: The Soviet missiles do not treaten anyone. In the reliable hands of the Soviet soldiers, they do not serve and will not serve as arms of aggression, but as a reliable means of taming the aggressive forces of imperialism, as an indestructible shield of peace and security in protecting the freedom-loving peoples.

Missile Unit Adopts Pledges

PM201137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Appeal by the Personnel of the N-th Missile Unit to Servicemen of the Strategic Rocket Forces]

[Text] Dear Comrades, combat friends! The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, are working selflessly to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks of the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole. Much organizational and political work is being lauched in the country to prepare for, and give a fitting greeting, to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet poeple's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

We missilemen, together with all the Soviet people, fervently approve and fully support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

We are living and serving in alarming times. The reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States are making overt attempts to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium in the world and to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist countries at all costs. They have declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system.

Each of us is well aware that world peace can only be defended under these conditions by relying on the indestructible might of the USSR's Armed Forces and the other Warsaw Pact countries' armies. We missilemen need to display supreme vigilance, combat readiness, firm discipline, and organization. While continuing the glorious combat traditions of the older generation, we, the sons and grandsons of front-line veterans, are always ready in any situation to honorably fulfill the motherland's order to defend Soviet people's peaceful labor and happiness.

In the past training year the unit's servicemen worked intensively to fulfill their tasks and continued to improve their combat skill and raise their ideological-theoretical standard. An atmosphere of high political and service activeness and responsibility for the tasks ahead has been created in our harmonious and cohesive military collective. We have fulfilled completely our stepped-up socialist pledges adopted in honor of the Rocket Forces' 25th anniversary. The number of people in the unit who have received excellent ratings in combat and political training, the number of masters in military matters, and of specialists with enhanced skills has grown. Communists and Komsomol members are at the forefront of competition. They are inspiring servicemen by their personal example to achieve new successes and to carry out their military duty in an exemplary manner.

After analyzing in depth the results of the past training year and assessing our potential, we decided to initiate socialist competition within the Strategic Rocket Forces and are calling on all missilemen in the complex present-day international atmosphere to be vigilant, to maintain high combat readiness, and to join in socialist competition under the slogan "Let us devote our selfless military labor to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and to the 27th CPSU Congress!"

Having comprehensively discussed the tasks facing the unit and taking account of our potential we are adopting the following socialist pledges:

-- To continue persistently fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on strengthening the country's defense capability and on increasing vigilance and combat readiness. To consolidate the unit's results and substantiate its excellent rating. To perform excellent-rated military duty, to increase the coordination and skill of missile crews, and to inculcate in every serviceman a high sense of responsibility for the faultless performance of his functional duties. To comprehensively improve combat skill in exercises and training and to ensure that they are always performed to an excellent or good standard.

-- To consistently raise the quality of combat training and to resolutely campaign against laxity and oversimplification in the training process. To make effective use of every minute of training time, to work intensively on every exercise, and to set an example in the acquisition of specialized military skills and the execution of combat training tasks. To produce good results in the fulfillment of all combat training tasks and normatives. To ensure that at least 32 percent of the unit's members are excellent-rated in combat and political training by the 40th anniversary of the great victory and that at least 66 percent of subunits are excellent-rated and to substantiate the title of excellent-rated unit by the end of the training year. To achieve a 5 percent reduction in the time taken to fulfill the basic normatives in combat work.

To study in depth and to fully master the weapons and combat hardware entrusted to us, to use them skillfully, and to prevent accidents, damage, and breaches of the safety regulations. To perform all regulation work promptly and with either an excellent or good rating. All the unit's servicemen must become skilled specialists in the first 6 months of the training year and to ensure that, by the end of the year, at least 55 percent of officers are masters in military matters and that at least 70 percent of personnel are specialists with enhanced skills. To purposefully tackle the task of ensuring that we progress from having one master in every team to having teams full of masters and to ensure that by the end of the year one team in four consists of masters. To actively develop the work of rationalizers and inventors. To put at least 16 rationalization proposals into practice.

-- To study in depth Marxist-Leninist theory, the works of V.I. Lenin, Communist Party history, and the CPSU decisions on topical questions of domestic and foreign policy and of strengthening the country's defense, and to do so in a way that is closely linked with life and with the current tasks of combat readiness. To step up the work of the heroic-patriotic education of personnel based on the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces, and to mold and develop in missilemen a sense of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and pride in service in the Soviet Armed Forces and the Strategic Rocket Forces in the period of preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. To take an active part in the all-union functions entitled "Memory Watch" and "Eyes on the Victory Banners." To cherish and augment missilemen's glorious traditions, especially devotion to the cause of communism, appreciation of their special responsibility for faultless fulfillment of combat duty tasks, indissoluble friendship among servicemen, and firm military comradeship. Given the sharp exacerbation of the international situation for which imperialism, headed by the United States, is to blame, we see our main task as maintaining the utmost vigilance and fostering in the whole personnel a keen sense of responsibility and a constant readiness to reliably defend the great gains of socialism. We will tirelessly mold high moral-political, combat, and moral qualities by constantly asserting in our consciousness and behavior the communist ideals and the principles of the moral code of a builder of socialism and by embodying moral norms in our inner convictions and life stance.

-- To comprehensively strengthen the level of organization and military discipline, which form the basis of combat readiness. To ensure that every serviceman in a unit considers it as his primary duty to carry out the requirements of the USSR Constitution, his military oath, and military regulations in exemplary fashion. We will unremittingly create in the collective an atmosphere of high exactingness and a general commitment toward achieving high results in combat readiness and will shape a healthy public opinion and convert it into an effective means of educating servicemen. We will strengthen combat cohesion and help comrades in both word and deed. We will comply unwaveringly with Lenin's behest: "Study military matters to the very best of your ability." We will continue the work of ensuring that Komsomol members and all servicemen assimilate in depth and implement in practice the guidelines and instructions formulated in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations and the recommendations of that conference. We will ensure that Komsomol members set a personal example in service and military discipline.

-- To raise servicemen's cultural standards and improve their aesthetic tastes and ethical norms of behavior. To enhance physical tempering and stamina. To ensure that at least 92 percent of those involved in the Military Sports Program achieve official rating or gain proficiency badges.

-- To continue taking an active part in the campaign to ensure exemplary public order and high standards in every camp. To make economical use of material resources. To make savings of 6 percent with respect to electricity and 7 percent with respect to fuels and lubricants.

We have adopted high socialist pledges. And every one of us is profoundly aware that the interests of defending the gains of socialism in the present complex international situation require more than ever before presence of mind, a high level of organization, responsibility, combat skill, conscientious fulfillment of military duty, a high level of discipline, and preparedness for resolute action in fulfillment of any order the motherland may give.

We call on all servicemen in the Strategic Rocket Forces to greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th Congress of our dear Communist Party with selfless military labor, new successes in combat and political training, and exemplary fulfillment of the tasks set by the USSR Defense Ministry for the new training year.

INTENSIFICATION OF KOMSOMOL BORDER TROOPS VIEWED

LD180032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Nov 84

[From "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpts] A conference of chiefs of political organs of the USSR KGB Border Troops completed its work in Moscow yesterday. The conference discussed the intensification of party leadership of the Komsomol organizations of the border troops. Those taking part in it exchanged experiences of Komsomol party leadership built up among the troops and discussed tasks in the further improvement of the activity of the political organs in mobilizing Komsomol members and all young servicemen of the border for solving tasks in the vigilant and reliable protection of the borders of the socialist homeland, for raising the quality of combat and political training, and for strengthening discipline and combat readiness.

In our studio today are people who took part in the conference. Our correspondent Viktor Bysko talks to them:

[Bysko] Today we would like to devote this discussion to the following question: the border Komsomol's responsibility for the protection of our sacred Soviet frontiers and, naturally, the enormous responsibility that lies upon the shoulders of the political workers who educate the Komsomol of the border, that is, the responsibility that lies on your shoulders, comrades. Let me introduce those taking part in our roundtable discussion today. There is Lieutenant-Colonel Yevgeniy Petrovich Chebotaryev, chief of the Political Department of one of the units of the Central Asian border okrug; Lt Col Fedor Aleksandrovich Lamov, chief of the Political Department of the Red Banner border detachment named after Sergey Mironovich Kirov; Lt Col Mikhail Yakovlevich Shkryuk, chief of the Political Department of a Sheremetyevo Airport individual pass control point in Moscow. The Trans-Baykal border okrug, one of the border units, is represented by Lt Col Farid Seyfutdinovich Saybatalov. At the conference, as I recall, Major General Vladimir Stepanovich Ivanov, chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR KGB Border Troops, said something which in my view was very interesting -- that the enemy today is persistently and in an increasingly sophisticated way probing the general political state of Soviet young people through border troop personnel. But I think, comrades, that you have something with which to confront our ideological enemy.

[Lamov] Our detachment serves at a busy international crossroads.

[Bysko] Fedor Aleksandrovich Lamov has joined the conversation.

[Lamov] Daily service and the life of the border detachment provide convincing material for confirming the conclusion reached about an intensification of the class confrontation on the international arena and about the widespread subversive actions of the enemy. I remember one incident now which took place on the sector of the border detachment. It took place quite recently at one of the border posts. There was a warning about a violation of the state frontier. It was in the middle of the night and happened in moments. During these moments, the excellent moral qualities of the serviceman and Chekist that the Komsomol members of that post have were demonstrated. The violator was arrested. A canal 50 meters wide and 8 meters deep proved to be no obstacle for those involved in making the arrest. They swam across it.

[Bysko] But at a post, a post on the line, it is, perhaps, not all that often that a member of the border troops meets a representative of a foreign state, a violator. While if we take, say, your individual pass control point, Mikhail Yakovevich, there, no doubt, the picture is a good deal different?

[Shkryuk] It's no secret that in addition to those coming to our country, to Moscow, our homeland's capital, with good intentions, there are also those who have other purposes. In their way, as a rule, there always stands our border man, who is trained to a high, professional level, and who knows the tricks. A recent example occurs when, as a result of skillful performance of one's service, it proved possible to recognize that one of the passengers was a man who was indeed coming to our country for evil purposes. The violator of the state frontier was detained by Ivan Nikolayevich Yatsendo, a warrant officer with much experience in the border service.

[Bysko] This shows that in general the enemy's intrigues are cut short on our frontier. And they are cut short by whom? By young, 18- and 20-year-old lads, that is to say, Komsomol members. And indeed this conference was devoted to this, to work with these lads and work with the Komsomol.

KULIKOV, OTHERS SIGN GEN RYNSKOV OBITUARY

PM161658 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[V.Ye. Rynskov obituary]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Valeriy Yevgenyevich Rynskov, who devoted all his conscious life to the selfless service of the Soviet motherland and to the cause of the Communist Party, to which he had belonged since 1945, has died in his 61st year after a serious and prolonged illness.

V.Ye. Rynskov began service in the Soviet Army in 1942 and after studying at military college rose to the rank of lieutenant general. In various posts in the Army and the central apparatus of the Ministry of Defense he devoted all his efforts, experience, and knowledge to increasing troops' combat readiness. His lofty party-mindedness and attentive attitude to people won him the profound respect of all who worked with him.

[Signed] V.G. Kulikov, V.M. Shabanov, S.F. Kolosov, I.V. Balabay, A.T. Smirnov, V.F. Popov, P.K. Pavlov, O.M. Vartanov, V.A. Popov, V.I. Konyakhin, Yu.V. Vasilyev, G.D. Goncharov, N.T. Zaporozhtsev, S.F. Kovalev, A.L. Kosmachev, V.K. Kriventsov, P.I. Matyunenko.